

# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS

[Vol. 47]

[Vol. 47]

No. 8

17 JUNE 1940

A diagram showing the division, as percentages, of serving members among the units of the Forces as revealed by the records of serving members at the Institute. It is interesting to see what a large proportion is in the two Services specially recommended for architects. The analysis is based on figures which, though incomplete, can be assumed to be a fair sample of the total



## CONTENTS

	Page		Page
ANALYSIS OF SERVING MEMBERS .. .. .	185	CORRESPONDENCE .. .. .	200
JOURNAL .. .. .	185	OBITUARY .. .. .	201
WARTIME BUILDING : R. FITZMAURICE .. .. .	187	NOTES .. .. .	201
THE WORK OF THE R.I.B.A. RESEARCH BOARD .. .. .	189	MEMBERSHIP LISTS .. .. .	203
REGISTRATION : COUNSEL'S OPINION .. .. .	190	NOTICES .. .. .	204
MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES .. .. .	191	COMPETITIONS .. .. .	204
BOOK REVIEWS .. .. .	192	MEMBERS' COLUMN .. .. .	204
ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY .. .. .	196		

## Journal

### REGISTRATION

A note of immediate and great importance to all members on the subject of Registration is published on page 190. This must be read and its meaning understood. In Counsel's opinion members who are not registered, after August this year, will not only not be allowed to call themselves architects but will not even be allowed to use the description F., A. or L.R.I.B.A.

### THE JOURNAL AND THE WAR

In common with all other publications the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL is forced to make drastic changes to meet war conditions. The limitation of our paper consumption under the Government rationing scheme forces a reduction in size which has partly been made for other reasons dictating economy. The increased cost of printing and paper, the additional postage, which if the JOURNAL were allowed to remain as at present would mean an extra cost of over £300 a year, and the impossibility of producing a full-sized JOURNAL with a quarter-size staff, are all things which compel the Institute to be content with a smaller paper.

We had hoped to be able to make all the proposed changes in this number of the JOURNAL, chiefly because all must be applied

together if the very necessary economy in postage is to be achieved without adopting such an awkward and undesirable expedient as drastic trimming in size to reduce weight. We have unfortunately been compelled to adopt this expedient because, owing to factors quite outside our control, it was impossible to obtain a lighter weight paper in time for this number. We apologise to those, particularly, who bind their JOURNALS for this reduction in size of one issue which causes difficulties of which we are well aware, but this is not the greatest tragedy of the war and must be accepted.

As it is, this JOURNAL incorporates three new changes ; there is the reduction in over-all size, which will not be so considerable in the July number, there is the use of a different method of wiring the pages together and the use of text paper for the cover. Also the number of pages of editorial matter are reduced to twenty, though a compensating use of smaller type and a new layout with narrower margins make up in part for the lost type space. In July, if we can arrange satisfactory supplies, the JOURNAL will be printed on lighter weight paper. All these reductions combined will enable us to bring the weight below the 6-ounce limit and save the extra halfpenny postage on each number imposed by the Budget without materially impairing the quality of the JOURNAL as a medium of information between the Institute's central office and council and the membership.

This note on the JOURNAL economies should not end without reference to the support which the JOURNAL receives from the building trade advertisers, whose continued recognition of it as a valuable contact with the profession is an essential feature in the JOURNAL's existence.

In order to make possible the inclusion in this number of the JOURNAL of the report of Mr. Fitzmaurice's lecture on "Alternative Methods of Construction," the actual date of issue has been postponed until after the lecture.

#### BOOKS FOR SERVING MEMBERS

In the last JOURNAL a note was published asking for books for serving architects: they need them, as this extract from a letter, one of dozens similar, which we have had from a member in the artillery shows:—

"The war has put me in a position where I spend several hours a day searching for something to read. . . . Would it be possible for the librarian to send me books to enable me to keep in touch with architectural thought and technical advancement? . . ."

We send books as a matter of routine from the Loan Library to members in Great Britain, but books for members at sea or overseas must be given for the purpose. Luckily we have been able to make an arrangement with the Lord Mayor's Service Libraries and Books Fund so that architectural books sent by members will be set aside for actual distribution through the R.I.B.A. Library. **Members sending books for distribution in this way can benefit by the free postage which has been arranged by the Lord Mayor's Fund.**

Books may be handed in at almost any post office, *unaddressed and unstamped*, and will be sent to the Lord Mayor's Fund central depot. Books of general recreational character need not be marked in any way and will go in the general pool, but architectural books which architects want reserved for architect readers should have the parcel clearly marked "Lord Mayor's Fund R.I.B.A. Books." Every endeavour will be made by the workers at the central depot to keep these aside for our own distribution. Books of all kinds are wanted, so send what you can now!

#### WAR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—COMPENSATION BOARD APPOINTED

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written Parliamentary reply, announced that the Compensation Board for war damage to property had been appointed as follows:—

Mr. Justice Simonds (chairman), Mr. A. C. Gladstone, Mr. E. Stanley Hall, M.A., P.R.I.B.A., Mr. Oswald Healing, P.S.I., and Mr. J. F. Linney, P.A.I., F.S.I.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stanley Hall, Mr. Healing and Mr. Linney were members of the Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrewes Uthwatt which has advised as to the general principles of the assessment of damage. The secretary to the Board will be Mr. E. R. Copleston, of the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House.

The terms of reference are as follows:—

To assess for the purposes of the Government's scheme of compensation for war damage to property the amount of the loss of or damage to property within Great Britain or Northern Ireland arising as a direct result of attack by the enemy from the air or from the sea, or from counter-action taken against such attack.

For this purpose "property" means real and personal property within Great Britain or Northern Ireland, except:

- (i) Property and goods (ships and cargoes, and stocks of commodities on land) which are insurable under the provisions of the War Risks Insurance Act, 1939;
- (ii) Property belonging to local authorities and public utility undertakings; and
- (iii) Money, valuable securities, jewellery, or works of art which are not at the date of the loss or damage insured specifically against loss or damage by fire, burglary, or theft under a policy of insurance then in force.

#### THE A.B.S.

In his speech as Treasurer of the Architects' Benevolent Society some weeks ago Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel referred especially to support which the Society was receiving from groups of architects working in local authority and other offices and making collective subscriptions. Already Mr. Goodhart-Rendel was able to say they had regular subscriptions from the Architects' Department of the Kent County Council, who send £4 15s. a month, and from Nottingham Corporation, whose architects subscribe 15s. a month. Six official staffs have subscribed to the Half-crown Fund, and architects of four commercial firms have subscribed collectively to the fund.

This method of supporting the work of the A.B.S. could be enormously extended. All that is wanted is for one or two persons in each office to take the matter up, arrange for a regular subscription from each of their colleagues and keep them up to the mark. A society like the A.B.S. can too easily get the reputation for existing competently on the munificence of a few wealthy patrons. This is not true, and, if it was true, would not be the best way for the A.B.S. to live. It is so infinitely better for the responsibility to be shared among all members than for some to benefit from the generosity of the few.

Any member who is at work in an office with other architects can start a group collection now. There are hundreds of appeals being made which excite sympathy, but this is our own appeal. Now at this time more than ever before in the profession's history every member can understand the need for a strong Benevolent Society.

At the annual general meeting on 6 May Sir Harry Vanderpant deputised in the chair for the President, Mr. Stanley Hall, who was ill. The Council of the Society for 1940-41 was elected as follows:—

President: Mr. E. Stanley Hall, P.R.I.B.A.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Harry S. E. Vanderpant, Sir Banister (Flight) Fletcher, Sir Charles A. Nicholson, Bart., Mr. H. Greville Montgomery and Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel.

Ordinary Members: Mr. W. Curtis Green, Mr. H. Austin Hall, Mr. Maxwell Ayrton, Mr. T. P. Bennett, Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw, Mr. J. R. Leathart, Mr. Michael Waterhouse, Mr. S. Phillips Dales, Mr. G. E. Soulsby, Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, Mr. Charles Woodward, Mr. F. R. Yerbury, Mr. Francis Jones, Mr. C. M. Hadfield, Mr. Ernest Bird, Mr. T. Taliesin Rees, Mr. Cecil Burns, Mr. Percy Lovell, Mr. E. Hadden Parkes and Mr. J. D. Broadbent.

On the proposal of Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel was elected Hon. Treasurer. Sir Charles Nicholson was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Charles Woodward and Sir Harry Vanderpant were re-elected Hon. Auditors.

# WARTIME BUILDING

A LECTURE GIVEN AT THE R.I.B.A. ON TUESDAY, 18 JUNE

BY MR. R. FITZMAURICE, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,

OF THE BUILDING RESEARCH STATION

In time of war there is inevitably a larger programme of building required as a direct outcome of the national war effort. Some of the more important items in the programme are the following :—

New factories and extensions to factories producing commodities necessary to the military effort.

Barracks and camps for the armed forces.

Storage space for munitions of war, equipment, etc.

Structures required for defence.

Housing for workers engaged in the production of munitions of war.

Shelters for the population at home and at work against air attack.

With the constantly changing fortunes of war it is evident that unforeseen demands may be placed on the industry at short notice and at no time is finality in sight.

War conditions impose considerable difficulties in regard to the supply of building materials and to a less extent there are serious problems to be faced in the supply of labour. The balance of trades tends to shift right away from peacetime conditions owing to the different types of structure needed in wartime. The main problem can be stated quite briefly : there is a great shortage of timber owing to the fact that the Baltic is now closed to us, and steel is in such demand for actual munitions of war that it must be conserved to the utmost for use in building. It will be seen, therefore, that the main problem to be faced is a shortage of those materials which we ordinarily rely on to withstand tensile forces, and this affects primarily the construction of floors and roofs. There are many other problems in wartime buildings, such, for instance, as doors, windows and fittings of all kinds, but it is for floors and roofs that there is a need of tensile material in quantity, and this paper is confined to this particular aspect. Walls, columns and the vertical components of buildings can be erected without the use of timber or steel and there are many alternative forms of construction available. This means in some cases a reversion to methods of construction which were in general use 40 years ago, and load-bearing walls and piers must be used wherever conditions allow it. Panel fillings in fully framed structures have tended to oust the load-bearing wall and we may have to refer to old text-books to refresh our memories of masonry construction.

The problem of the suspended floor and roof is really a formidable one, and the following are suggested as a number of lines of approach :—

## 1. THE VAULT

The Romans, and later on the mediæval builders, covered wide spans with no steel and little timber. The arch is, in fact, a structure which can be erected without using any material possessing an important degree of

strength in tension. From first principles, therefore, it can be foreseen that the full exploitation of the arch is one of the methods of overcoming present difficulties. The masonry arch, employing no steel at all, has lagged behind other forms of construction in modern developments in building. The free availability of steel is probably the reason for this, but the result is that there is no satisfactory basis for design and a lengthy process of research is needed to find one. As an example, conventional methods of calculation suggest that a 9-in. segmental arch ring, with no haunching, is unstable over a span of about 20 ft., whereas common practice in the erection of kilns and similar structures shows that such an arch is quite safe. Centering for arches and vaults presents a problem when timber is scarce, but, if these structures are to be made use of, this difficulty can be overcome by standardising spans and maximum use of a limited amount of centering. The masonry arch may be a solution of the problem of small dwellings ; one can imagine terrace construction with a system of continuous arches, unbalanced thrusts at the ends being taken by buttresses or piers.

For long spans also the arch is eminently suitable and already has established its position. The forces involved are mainly compressive, and a very moderate amount of steel is sufficient to deal with the bending forces in a well-designed arch ring. For this reason reinforced concrete is the ideal medium for the long-span vault, and enables space to be covered with great economy in steel (see Fig. 1.). These structures have been highly developed in France and by suitable organisation great speed of erection is possible. Thus, on 110-ft. span a rate of progress of 10 metres length of vault per day is regarded as quite practicable.

These large vaults are normally built on travelling centres and a strictly limited amount of falsework enables a large structure to be erected rapidly. It is obvious, of course, that the all-steel arch is uneconomical in steel for present-day conditions, since this involves the use of steel to withstand mainly compressive forces for which there are plenty of other materials available.

## 2. TRUSSES, BEAMS AND SLABS

Apart from the arch, all floor and roof structures act as beams, and the main forces involved are equally divided between tensions and compressions.

The object in any type of structure should be to use steel with the maximum economy and, under war conditions, almost every other consideration save speed is subordinate to this.

There are two main forms of construction available, steel and reinforced concrete. It has been the custom in the past to make the main structural framework of buildings entirely in steel or entirely in reinforced concrete.

There has been some rivalry between advocates of the two methods of construction which has extended even to designers. Actually there is no possible technical reason why this separation should exist, and it is quite likely that the most suitable structure for a particular job may be found to be a combination of steelwork and reinforced concrete. Factory buildings in France consist of a grillage of reinforced concrete columns and beams supporting light steel trusses with north light glazing. This system

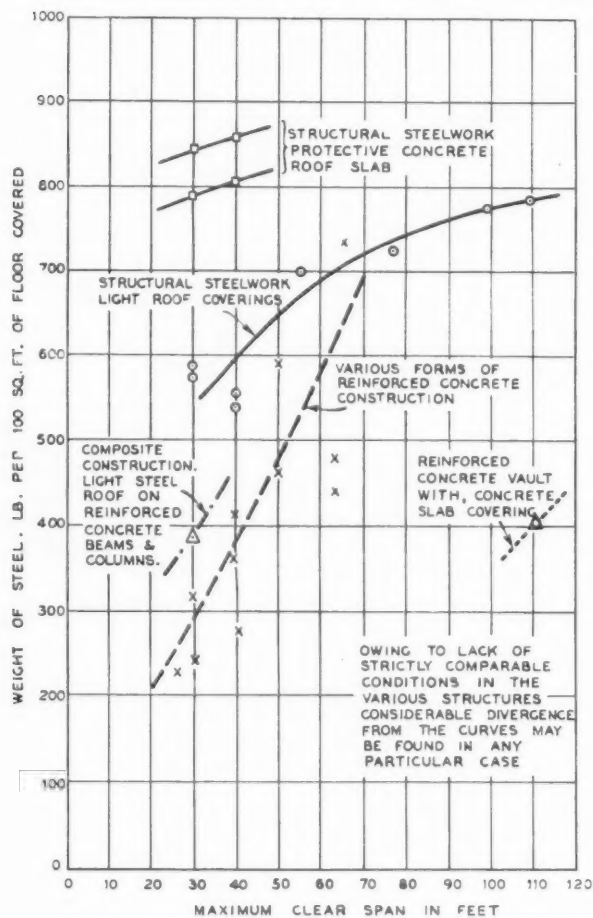


FIG. 1. CURVES SHOWING APPROXIMATE TREND OF WEIGHT OF STEEL IN VARIOUS TYPES OF FACTORY CONSTRUCTION.

has obvious advantages: there is the minimum of weight in the roof covering and a method of construction which can be erected very quickly, but as the loadings get heavier in the lower parts of the structure there is a change-over to reinforced concrete, with an accompanying saving in quantity of steel. Studies are being made at the Building Research Station of composite structures suitable for British conditions.

It remains to consider how present knowledge can be applied to ensure the maximum economy in steel with our normal methods of construction.

### (a) All-Steel Construction

A study has been made of typical single-storey continuous factory structures and the results are given in Building Research Wartime Building Bulletin No. 4, with supplementary designs in Wartime Building Bulletin No. 4 (in the press).

A preliminary study of the factors involved in the application of reinforced concrete to wartime building is given in Wartime Building Bulletin No. 2 in this series, and some comparative data are given for weights of steel in the various types of structure. These data are reproduced in Fig. 1.

It will be apparent from these curves that economy in steel is related with clear spans. Long spans require more steel and, moreover, in latticed structures considerably more fabrication. In order to reduce steel weights, spans for wartime factories should be no larger than is essential for the process being carried out in them.

### (b) Reinforced Concrete Construction

On reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that reinforced concrete offers further important economy in quantity of steel, but that for beam and slab construction the limitation of spans is even more important than with all-steel construction. The reason for the steel economy is obvious; in reinforced concrete the tensile forces are taken by the steel and the compressive ones by the concrete, thus using both materials to the best advantage.

Another advantage of reinforced concrete construction is that the dimensions and arrangement of the reinforcing steel can be modified at any stage in the construction programme to meet changing conditions in the supply of material. Thus, for instance, it might be found that  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. bars, specified as the main reinforcement for a particular structure, were unobtainable at the time they were needed, but  $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. bars were offered; it would be a simple matter for a competent designer to redistribute the reinforcement to use the material available and there would then be no delay.

The problem of formwork for reinforced concrete construction is, however, a formidable one, owing to the shortage of timber. It is possible, however, to exaggerate the difficulty. Admittedly in peacetime larger quantities of timber have been used and turned to waste in reinforced concrete formwork. This was a natural outcome of the cheapness and convenience of timber, but the more progressive firms in the reinforced concrete field have long since abandoned the practice of using timber so that large quantities of material run to waste. There are various systems of proprietary formwork and propping which are virtually permanent and reduce waste to a very small quantity. There is, in fact, a large quantity of this proprietary material, sufficient with proper organisation to enable a large programme to be carried out.

A first reaction to the difficulty with regard to the supply of formwork is to substitute precast reinforced concrete construction for work in situ. This, however, should on no account be accepted without proper investigation in any given case. An important factor in the economy of soundly designed reinforced concrete construction is the saving due to full exploitation of the advantages of continuity, which are readily obtainable in construction "in situ." Where, therefore, beams and slabs can be made continuous over several supports it is questionable whether



"in situ" construction should be abandoned. Where there is, or can be, an element of repetition in the structure this simplifies the problem of formwork and it would be unwise to abandon "in situ" construction in favour of precast work. Some studies have been made of the relative merits of "precast" and "in situ" construction for the roofs of hutting and these are given in the Appendix to Wartime Building Bulletin No. 3.

The problem of formwork and its importance in terms of quantities of material required is dealt with in Wartime Building Bulletin No. 5 (in the press), which gives type designs for reinforced concrete factories in a series parallel with those given in Wartime Building Bulletin No. 1. Schemes have been worked out whereby precast construction can be jointed in such a manner as to obtain the advantages of continuity and this is an important development which merits consideration.

For simply supported beams and slabs it is obvious that precast construction offers the greatest advantages provided the members are of a size and weight reasonable for handling.

### CONCLUSIONS

1. It is essential to use timber as sparingly as possible in building and to economise in the quantity of steel.

2. In so far as these two materials are those mainly relied on in building to resist tensile forces it is desirable to ascertain whether there are suitable alternatives. Up to the present no alternative material has been found to possess the required properties, and the problem then becomes one of finding new methods of construction, and adapting existing methods to obtain the utmost economy in the use of timber and steel.

3. The first approach is in the choice of the type of structure to be used for any particular building. The broad trend of steel economy in various forms of construction is set out in Fig. 1.

4. Having decided on the type of structure to meet the requirements of any particular building project, it remains to ensure that the particular form decided on is the most economical for its purpose. The architect has a definite responsibility here, and an entirely new set of conditions with which to contend. He must realise that:—

- (a) Economy in steel is related with clear spans. Long spans require more steel, and the architect must plan in wartime to reduce spans to the minimum compatible with the purpose for which the building is required. There is a certain hypnotic quality in long-span structures which is apt to be associated with efficiency in production, and no doubt this has its foundation in actual fact. In wartime, however, long spans are luxuries which we cannot afford to possess for their own sake. If we find long-span structures being erected for the manufacture of components of moderate size or for office accommodation, or for other purposes where clear space is not essential, it can be assumed that our most valuable material is being used wastefully.
- (b) Where reinforced concrete construction is employed, as it should be up to the limit of the capacity of that section of industry which is organised for it, the present-day difficulties in building call for particularly close co-operation between architect, engineer and contractor at the very earliest stage in the work. The first studies of the project must include full consideration of the method of construction, type of formwork, etc. A scheme drawn up without reference to the method of erection of the building starts at a grave disadvantage both from the point of view of speed of completion and economy in material.

5. There are many new requirements for wartime building which complicate the architect's problem. It is necessary to emphasise here that close study must be given to all the following:—

- (a) Passive air defence, including protection of persons, plant and structures, and camouflage.
- (b) Changing conditions in the supply of material which demand enquiry at the inception of the project as to the most suitable type of structure at the time of erection.

All these points are best dealt with in collaboration with the appropriate authority at the earliest stage, since at later stages much time and material may be required to make good deficiencies in the original design.

## THE WORK OF THE R.I.B.A. RESEARCH BOARD

### RESPONSE TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE SYLLABUS

Since the announcement of the R.I.B.A. Research Board's proposed activities in the last number of the JOURNAL, there has been time to see the extent to which the scheme has found favour, both within the membership of the R.I.B.A. and among the many organisations with direct or indirect connections with the building industry.

There has been some criticism that the syllabus was too vast and too vague, but it must be remembered that the announcement issued by the Research Board was intended to arouse interest in three different quarters—first, among potential research workers, secondly, among those organisations whose activities automatically provide them with large amounts of specialist information, and thirdly, those bodies who are not satisfied with the information already in their possession, and have, therefore, themselves started or completed research.

Dealing with the third category first, it is obvious that the R.I.B.A. Research Board would be wasting much of its potential labour if it allowed research to go forward independently of those already engaged on it. But while it had some knowledge of

what was already being undertaken elsewhere, only by the publication of a very wide—and thus almost certainly vague—programme of research could it hope to hear of all the research being done elsewhere, and thus be enabled to organise its own work so as to avoid covering the same ground, and so that it might even be able to help such other research. The Research Board will be glad to hear from any further organisations who are conducting research—whether covered fully or partially by their own syllabus. Such details will be treated in confidence, if so desired, but knowledge of them by the R.I.B.A. will help to prevent unnecessary labour.

With regard to the second quarter in which it was hoped to arouse interest, the Research Board are happy to be able to report a most gratifying response. Almost every organisation that has been approached has offered any help it can give. A scheme is being worked out, and will shortly be put up to the organisations who have offered to help, whereby their help on specific points can be asked by, and the information imparted to, the small research groups throughout the country, without giving

unnecessary labour to the usually depleted staffs of the organisations consulted.

The Research Board feel also that there may be some lines of research which some of these organisations might like to see started, but are unable fully to undertake themselves. Where such research appears to be reasonably within the wide scope of the Research Board, they would gladly consider any suggestions put up to them, either for joint or independent investigation. It is, perhaps, too early to detail the research the Board has actually put in hand, since much of its work hitherto has been in making the existing position clear and arranging effective co-operation. In particular, the recently formed Council for Social Environment—we understand the exact title has not yet been definitely settled—have a scheme the importance of which is such that the Research Board are anxious to co-operate to the utmost of their powers as soon as the scheme can be implemented by the Council.

With regard to the support for the scheme among the members of the Institute, many of the Allied Societies and their individual Chapters have said that they hope to form research groups, and, in addition, individual members have offered their help.

## REGISTRATION

### COUNSEL'S OPINION ON THE USE OF THE AFFIXES *F.*, *A.*, AND *L.R.I.B.A.* BY UNREGISTERED PERSONS

Members of the R.I.B.A. and of the Allied Societies are aware that after 1 August 1940 no one will be legally permitted to use the title "architect" unless his or her name has been entered on the Statutory Register maintained by the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided that it was necessary to clear up any doubts that might exist as to the precise meaning of the Act. They have therefore taken Counsel's opinion on three questions. The questions and Counsel's answers to them are as follows:—

#### OPINION

I have considered the Architects (Registration) Act, 1931, the Architects (Registration) Act, 1938, and the relevant provisions of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Three questions are addressed to me and, having considered them, I have formed definite views upon each. The points involved are not susceptible of lengthy argument and I think, therefore, that the most convenient course will be for me to state the questions and to set out my answers.

**1. If a member of the R.I.B.A. has not applied for registration by 1 August will he be legally entitled to use the title "Chartered Architect" (the title which was conferred upon members of the R.I.B.A. by the Supplemental Charter of 1925) ?**

In my opinion—no. The provisions of the Act of Parliament are supreme and must prevail. The use of the title in the circumstances stipulated would be a clear infringement of sec. 1 of the Architects Registration Act, 1938.

**2. Will he be legally entitled to style himself a "Fellow (or Associate or Licentiate) of the Royal Institute of British Architects" ?**

While it may not always be possible to put individuals in touch with a group working sufficiently near, the Research Board are considering means of utilising their services. But the greatest work such individuals can do is to attempt to form a group among their own local colleagues. The time which is being devoted to research work by individual groups will vary enormously, and any variation between one meeting a fortnight and two or even more evenings a week could be quoted.

Again the Research Board wish to emphasise the importance of getting on with the work of research now. Much of the value of that part of the work which is of direct importance to post-war reconstruction will be lost if reports are not available within a few months, at the most, of the end of war, and much work has to be done by the Research Board in preparation for publication after the group report has left the hands of its authors. Consequently the Board are anxious to see groups starting work at once and not deferring their work until international events are more settled. If the starting of a group were to be made conditional upon the improvement of the situation, it might well be that no research work would be put in hand, and yet the subsequent need for it would be all the greater.

In my opinion—no. The same reasoning applies under (1). It is immaterial that in the Act of 1938 the word "Architect" is in the singular for by sec. 1 (1) (b) of the Interpretation Act, 1889, "words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular."

**3. Will he be entitled to use the affixes "F.R.I.B.A.," "A.R.I.B.A." or "L.R.I.B.A." ?**

In my opinion—no. The letters or initials have no significance or meaning whatsoever save as denoting the words for which they stand. The initials "F.R.I.B.A." are only used because they have a well-known meaning; the initials are used as a short or shorthand method of denoting the style or title of a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; that style or title is one "containing the word 'Architect.'"

I have no hesitation in advising that an architect who uses the letters "F.R.I.B.A." after his name in connection with his professional dealings is practising or carrying on business under a name style or title containing the word "Architect."

(Signed) JOHN W. MORRIS

Farrar's Building,  
Temple, E.C.4.  
7 June 1940.

Every member who has not already applied for registration is therefore urged for the last time to send in his application to the Registrar, the A.R.C.U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1, without further delay.

(Note.—The Registration Acts only apply to England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Members practising overseas who are not registered by the A.R.C.U.K. will still be free to use the title "Chartered Architect" and the R.I.B.A. affixes in the countries in which they practise, provided there is no local legislation to the contrary.)

## MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

This fourth list of members serving with the Forces includes only the names of members whose rank and unit have been notified to the R.I.B.A. It is impossible to guarantee complete accuracy; it is possible, for instance, that many of the men recorded here will have been promoted since the information on which the list is based was received. Promotions notified to the R.I.B.A. are recorded.

We shall be glad to receive corrections and additions. The information in these lists is of great interest to members and we

want to make it as complete as possible. For much of it we cannot, obviously, receive information from the serving members themselves and so must rely on the kindness of their friends and relations.

Also, we must to a large extent rely on friends and relations for news of casualties and of decorations and promotions. It is not easy for a friend to remember to send a postcard with information of this sort, but we hope that as many as possible will do so.

## CASUALTIES

We regret to record the following casualties:—

## Killed in Action

Sub-Lieut. John Kennedy [Student], R.N.V.R., on H.M.S. Glowworm.

2nd-Lieut. Val Harding [A.], Royal Engineers.

2nd-Lieut. R. Paul Quennell [A.], Royal Fusiliers, second son

of Mrs. Marjorie Quennell [Hon. A.], and the late C. H. B. Quennell [F.].

## Died on Active Service

H. R. D. Perryer, R.A. [A.], in January (rank unknown).

## Prisoner of War

Capt. M. C. M. Athorpe [Student].

## UNITS AND RANKS OF SERVING MEMBERS

ABBOTT, A. L. [F.], Colonel, Deputy Chief Engineer, Eastern Command.  
ADAMSON, H. E. D. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. Royal Scots Fusiliers.  
ALWARD, W. W. [A.], Major New Brunswick Medium Coast Brigade.  
AYLWIN, J. N. [A.], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
BAKES, L. H. [L.], Captain R.E.  
BARKER, J. H. [A.], L/Cpl. R.E.  
BARRINGTON - BAKER, J. [A.], Lieut. R.A.P.C.  
BAXTER, K. M. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
BEARD, Philip [Student], Writer R.N.V.R.  
BELL, J. T. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
BERNEAUD, H. C. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
BERNTOB-BENJAMIN, H. [F.], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
BERTRAM, S. N. [A.], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
BIDWELL, H. D. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
BIGGAR, R. A. N. [A.], Private Gordon Highlanders.  
BIRD, G. V. [A.], Captain R.E.  
BLAKESLEY, D. A. [Student], L/Sgt. Leicestershire Yeomanry.  
BLAND, O. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
BLEASE, Leslie [A.], Gunner R.A.  
BOLTON, C. W. B. [F.], Captain, Staff Officer R.E.  
BOOTH, Alan L. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. R.A.  
BOWEN, S. P. [Student], L. Corporal R.E.  
BOYALL, G. C. [A.], 2nd-Lieut. R.A.  
BOYALL, R. A. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
BRINDLE, R. S. [Student], Signaller Royal Corps of Signals.  
BROADBENT, F. G. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
BROWN, Kenneth C. [A.], 2nd-Lieut. Northamptonshire Regiment.  
BROWN, S. M. [Student], L/Cpl. R.E.  
BROWN, Vincent [A.], L/Cpl. R.E.  
BROWNE, T. Lindsay [F.], Lieut. Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
BULL, H. A. H. [A.], Sub-Lieut. R.N.  
BULLIVANT, Lindsay F. [F.], Captain R.E.  
BUTCHER, H. S. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
CHAMBERLAINE, D. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
CLIFTON, E. N. [F.], Flight-Lieut. R.A.F.  
COATES, W. S. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
COLE, Eric [F.], Major R.E.  
CORBETT, G. U. S. [A.], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
CORFIELD, C. W. Roger [Student], Gunner R.A.  
COWAN, R. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
CRADDOCK, F. D. [A.], Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R.  
CREASY, J. W. [A.], Captain East Surrey Regiment.

CRICKMAY, A. H. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant Royal Tank Regiment.  
CRUCKSHANK, Stephen [A.], Private I.T.C.  
DALEY, H. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
DALGLISH, Kenneth [F.], Captain R.E.  
DANIELS, Arthur E. [L.], Captain R.E.  
DARLOW, H. A. J. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
DAVIS, A. H. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
DELSON, Edward [A.], 2nd-Lieut. Royal Tank Regiment.  
DE METZ, Morris, [F.], Captain R.E.  
DIXON, F. H. C. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
DONATI, Edward [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.  
DOWNIE, Norman [A.], Aircraftman R.A.F.V.R.  
DREWITT, G. B. [A.], Captain Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.  
EVANS, Philip [Subscriber], Major H.A.C.  
EVE, R. P. S. [A.], Cadet O.C.T.U.  
EVERITT, R. L. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
EVERY, C. H. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
FANSTONE, P. [L.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.  
FISHER, O. Kirkton [A.], Pilot R.A.A.F.  
FLEMING, T. L. [Student], L/Cpl. R.E.  
FLURY, B. R. [Student], L.A.C. R.A.F.  
FORD, J. I. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
FOSBURY E. A. [Student], A.C.1 R.A.F.  
FOWLER, W. Roy [A.], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
FRASER, Colin C. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant Bombay Sappers and Miners.  
FREEMAN, G. E. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
FROGGATT, J. H. R. [Student], Flight Mechanic R.A.F.  
GALLOWAY, E. M. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.  
GARNOCK-JONES, A. P. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
GEE, Ernest [F.], Lieutenant-Colonel R.E.  
GLADSTONE, David S. [A.], Flying Officer R.A.F.V.R.  
GOLDFINCH, Donald A. [A.], Lieutenant R.E.  
GOODWIN, W. G. H. [L.], Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding R.A. Heavy Regiment.  
GRAHAM, A. M. [A.], O Cadet R.A.  
GRAHAM, J. N. [Student], Cadet O.C.T. Regiment R.A.  
GRANT, D. Adshead [A.], Sub-Lieut. R.N.  
GREENWOOD, J. W. [A.], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
GROVE, E. A. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
HACK, R. A. [Student], Private I.T.C. The Buffs.  
HALL, D. Polson [A.], Major Gordon Highlanders.  
HAMILTON, Hector O. [A.], Lieutenant R.N.V.R.  
HAMMOND, J. E. [L.], Cpl. Essex Regiment.

HANSTOCK, A. G. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
HARRISON, M. C. [A.], Private Beds and Heris Regiment.  
HARSE, M. E. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
HARTNELL-BEAVIS, F. J. [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.  
HARVEY, Robert [Student], Sapper R.E.  
HAWKINS, Seymour [Student], Gunner R.A.  
HAYES, T. B. [Student], L. Corporal R.E.  
HEATHCOTE, E. R. [A.], Captain R.E.  
HENDRY, J. F. W. [Student], Cadet O.C.T.U.  
HINDSHAW, Miss Christina [A.], A.C.W.2. W.A.A.F.  
HIRST, P. E. D. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
HITCH, R. A. B. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
HOLDEN, G. F. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
HOWARD, A. V. [Student], L/Bombardier Leicestershire Yeomanry.  
HOWRIE, R. J. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
HUDSON, Philip S. [A.], Captain R.E.  
HUGHES, M. C. [L.], Lieutenant R.E.  
HUNT, Arthur F. [L.], Captain General List.  
IRONSIDE, W. D. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.  
JACKMAN, P. E. [L.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.  
JACKSON, John E. [A.], L/Bombardier R.A.  
JOHNSON, F. P. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
JONES, K. A. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
JONES, Ronald N. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
JONES, R. R. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
JORDAN, S. P. [A.], Lieutenant R.E.  
JURY, A. G. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
KEARNE, L. H. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
KEMP, L. H. [A.], Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R.  
KENDREW, G. F. [A.], L. Corporal R.E.  
KINGSFORD, G. M. [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.  
KINTON, R. K. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
KIRKWOOD, J. S. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
LAZENBY, A. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
LEGERTON, C. A. [Student], Corporal R.A.M.C.  
LENNOX, G. S. A. [A.], Bombardier R.A.  
LODGE, E. R. [Student], L. Corporal R.E.  
LOYD, J. C. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
LUCKMAN, S. J. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
MACCONVILLE, D. G. [A.], Sapper R.E.  
MACKELLAR, Robert [Student], Lieut. R.E.  
McLAUGHLAN, S. F. [Student], Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R.  
MATLAND, Waldo [A.], Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R.  
MARSHALL, S. A. W. Johnson [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
MARSHALL, S. [Student], Captain R.A.  
MATHEWS, E. D. Jefferiss [A.], Captain and Adjutant R.E.

- MAYNARD, B. C. [A.], L/Corporal R.E.  
 MIDDLETON, Allen [A.], Gunner R.A.  
 MILBURN, S. W. [F.], Major R.A.  
 MILLER, K. Bradley [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.  
 MILNES, C. B. K. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
 MONCKTON, J. F. [L.], Captain R.E.  
 MORGAN, G. Raymond [L.], Lieutenant R.E.  
 MORGAN, R. G. [A.], Major R.E.  
 MORRIS, H. B. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 MORRIS, W. Rowland [Student], Cadet O.C.T.U.  
 NASH, P. B. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
 NEAVES, J. S. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
 NEWMAN, W. S. [L.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.S.C.  
 NOBLE, J. Baillie [A.], Able Seaman R.N.  
 NOTLEY, D. W. [Student], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.  
 OATES, J. R. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 OSPALAK, David [L.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 PANTER, P. J. H. [Student], Lieutenant R.E.  
 PARNALL, A. G. [Student], Flying Officer R.A.F.  
 PATERSON, L. D. [F.], Captain The Cameronians.  
 PATTON, H. A. [Student], Sub-Lieutenant R.N.V.R.  
 PERCY, W. G. [L.], Lieutenant Rifle Brigade.  
 PICKEN, I. D. F. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
 PITE, F. R. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
 PRICE, Eric J. [Student], Gunner R.A.  
 REAY, Donald P. [A.], Canadian Air Force.  
 REID, A. G. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. R.A.S.C.  
 RHIND, J. E. [A.], Captain R.E.  
 RICHARDS, J. M. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
 RILEY, W. S. [Student], Private Essex Regiment.  
 ROBERTS, F. C. [A.], Corporal R.E.  
 ROBERTSON, A. S. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.F.A.  
 ROBIN, J. [A.], Sub-Lieutenant R.N.  
 ROUGHLEY, E. [L.], Captain R.W.F.  
 RUSTED, J. F. [Student], Pte. Middlesex R.  
 RYLAND, G. H. [F.], Captain R.E.  
 SAUNDERS, B. J. [Student], L. Corporal R.E.  
 SCAMMELL, R. O. [A.], Private Kenya Regiment.  
 SCHOFIELD, T. B. [Student], Private East Lancs. Regiment.  
 SCOTT, W. J. [A.], Lieutenant R.E.  
 SILCOCK, Arnold [F.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.  
 SMITH, J. J. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 SMYTH, Basil S. [A.], Captain New Zealand Engineers.  
 SMYTH, J. C. [A.], Flying Officer R.A.F.  
 SOUTHEY, John B. [Student], Lieutenant R.E.  
 SPARROW, Kenneth G. [Student], Sapper R.E.  
 STEPHENS, P. Edwin [A.], Major R.A.  
 STEWART, J. H. Fraser [L.], Lieutenant R.A.  
 STEWART, W. Stanley [Student], Gunner Signal Training Regiment.  
 SUTHERLAND, R. O. [A.], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
 SYKES, F. O. [Student], Signaller Special Operators Training Battalion.  
 SYMONDS, J. B. [A.], Captain Queen's Royal Regiment.  
 TAYLOR, John P. [A.], Captain R.E.  
 THOMS, Kenneth O. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. R.E.  
 TILLEY, Percy F. [L.], Captain R.E.  
 TODD, S. H. [A.], Major Defence Headquarters, Pretoria.  
 TOWNROW, S. [A.], L. Corporal R.E.  
 TRAVIS, Alan [Student], Private R.A.P.C.  
 TURNBULL, Phipps [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 TURNER, Frank [Student], Private Sherwood Foresters.  
 TWIST, Kenneth C. [Student], E. D. L. Corporal R.E.  
 TYDEMAN, A. E. [L.], Captain R.E.  
 VAUGHAN, Reginald [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 VAUX, E. H. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant Royal Sussex Regiment.  
 VEREY, D. C. W. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant Royal Fusiliers.  
 VOWELL, A. J. F. [Student], 2nd-Lieut. R.A.  
 WALKER, D. V. C. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.  
 WALKER, P. R. [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 WARREN, E. A. [L.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 WEATHERHEAD, W. A. [A.], Staff Captain R.E.  
 WEBB, C. C. G. [A.], Sergeant Pilot R.A.F.V.R.  
 WESTERMAN, A. E. [A.], Major R.E.  
 WHITE, C. N. [A.], A.C.2 R.A.F.  
 WHITE, F. S. [Student], Lieutenant R.E.  
 WHITE, L. S. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.A.  
 WHITING, Basil T. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
 WICKHAM, J. H. D. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 WILKES, F. H. [A.], Major M.D. No. 2, Toronto.  
 WILLEY, J. B. [A.], Gunner R.A.  
 WILSON, Richard [A.], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 WISE, A. H. [Student], 2nd-Lieutenant R.E.  
 WISEMAN, R. H. [Student], Signaller Middlesex Yeomanry.  
 WOLTERS, L. F. I. [L.], 2nd-Lieut. R.A.S.C.  
 WOOD, J. D. [A.], Flying Officer R.A.F.  
 WOOD, Lesley [A.], Lieutenant R.E.  
 WOOD, Roland [A.], Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.  
 WOODS, Roy [Student], L. Bombardier R.A.

## Book Reviews

### WARTIME BUILDING BULLETINS Nos. 2 AND 3

It was possible—and necessary—to give more space to the first of the Wartime Building Bulletins than it is possible to give to the second and third which have since appeared. Their importance is not less than that of the first, and, like it, must be bought and studied by architects.

#### BULLETIN NO. 2.—THE APPLICATION OF REINFORCED CONCRETE TO WARTIME BUILDING

The first bulletin dealt with the economical design of steel-framed factories; this follows logically after it, since by using reinforced concrete a saving of 50 per cent. or more in steel can be made. The principal difficulty in the wartime use of reinforced concrete is to obtain timber for shuttering, and designs and methods of use which avoid wastage and which are not in themselves too expensive.

Comparisons are made of the amounts of steel needed for 100 sq. ft. covered floor area of a single-storey flat-roofed factory built in steel and reinforced concrete. The diagram showing the comparative results from the Bulletin is included in the report of Mr. Fitzmaurice's paper on p. 188.

It is pathetic to note that now, in war, in 1940, it is necessary to give a whole page of the Bulletin to a drawing which shows that a classical cornice to a wartime factory is—well, they put it all very politely—but we can note with a shudder that the paragraph opens: "Features introduced for architectural purposes. . . ." The design reproduced was "prepared under

peacetime conditions, and, even so, it was stated to have been found preferable to substitute something simpler"! Well! well!

#### BULLETIN NO. 3.—TYPE DESIGNS FOR SMALL HUTS

This is more important than No. 2, more so even than No. 1. Its object is to consider the hut type of building for which a big demand has arisen as a result of the war. Whilst the details of huts to be used for different purposes may vary to some extent, the general requirements of the normal army living hut have been taken as a basis, and studies have been made of varying types of design which fulfil all normal conditions whilst reducing the quantity of timber and steel used to the lowest possible amount. The aim has been to lay down certain standards rather than to give an exhaustive list of detail designs.

The standard requirements are: accommodation for 24 men, with 45 sq. ft. each, in a hut of minimum width 18 ft. 6 ins. and height to underside of roof at eaves 7 ft. 6 ins. and with bed centres 5 ft. Which gives an internal length of 60 ft.

The Bulletin starts with a general consideration of comfort conditions: (a) rain penetration and (b) heat insulation. With reference to the latter, figures of heat losses through air changes, windows, walls, floor and roof for various forms of construction are given, and for complete huts built in various combinations of walls, floors and roofs. Designs are classified A, B or C, according to merits: (1) Amount of steel; A, less than 4 cwt.; B, 4 to less than 8 cwt.; C, 8 to 12 cwt. (2) Amount of timber. (3) Total heat loss. (4) Speed of erection.



Methods of construction, floors, walls and roofs are discussed. Four types of floor are listed as "satisfactory," as providing reasonable insulation against heat loss and damp and good fixing for the standard linoleum floor. Walls built by using normal bricklaying labour are recommended and various forms described. Where bricklayers are not easily obtained two systems are proposed, the "Fidler" system of a cavity wall of breeze slabs,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. thick, laid dry and spaced by a special metal tie, the 4-in. cavity being filled with poured concrete, and a system extensively used in Scotland, using a cellular concrete of aggregate between  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. mixed with cement in the proportion of from 12 to 15 or 18 of aggregate to 1 part of cement.

The greatest difficulties in constructing huts economically arise in roof design and the Bulletin is mainly concerned with

them. Nine different systems of concrete trussed or slab construction roofs are illustrated by full-page drawings and their properties carefully analysed. One type, corrugated asbestos cement sheeting on asbestos cement pressure pipe purlins and asbestos cement pressure pipe trusses with a mild steel tie provides a roof for a 60 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in. hut, using only 1.7 cwt. of steel compared with the 24.4 cwt. that would be used in a normal steel truss roof with steel purlins.

An interesting fact which appears is that all pre-cast construction for roofs is vastly more expensive in steel than *in situ* work. The total steel needed in 300 huts, including shuttering, when pre-cast is 124.5 tons, and when built of beam and slab *in situ* 3.6 tons.

The Bulletin concludes with notes on shuttering.

## SOME OTHER BOOKS

### ROOT AND BRANCH

SOUND TRANSMISSION IN BUILDINGS. *Practical Notes for Architects and Builders.* By R. Fitzmaurice and William Allen. D.S.I.R. 4to. 48 pp. London: H.M.S.O. 1939. 4s.

The staff of the Building Research Station has provided architecture with a revolutionary manifesto. There is enough in this one book by Mr. Fitzmaurice and Mr. Allen, *Sound Transmission in Buildings*, to turn the practice of planning and structural design metaphorically upside down.

Old diarch malpractices and bright new specifics are put in their place and a new technique of designing against noise transmission evolved which in its general significance for architecture goes far beyond the relevance of this particular problem (it has been described in one of our architectural papers as the best escape reading for these times!).

Just as with living things there is a biological adaptation to environment so building—architecture—at all times when it is alive has a capacity to respond in form and structure to contemporary needs and opportunities so that the conflict which inevitably exists at a transitional stage is, so to speak, resolved biologically.

A man who is troubled by a big noise by his window which he cannot prevent can—as far as his personal defences are concerned—(1) lose his temper and his capacity to provide any remedy; (2) stop his ears with his hands or a plug making it impossible to work with his hands or to hear other sounds which he wants to hear; (3) adapt himself by biological and psychological processes to the environment in which the noise is inevitable. In building, if we can consider it as a biological entity, we have hitherto been capable only of responding to the noise problem in manners (1) and (2). Fitzmaurice and Allen's work represents the move into (3).

In *Sound Transmission in Buildings* the basis of a new technique of discontinuous construction is laid. "Buildings," the authors say, "are usually constructed so that the parts are solidly linked and continuous . . . such construction cannot prevent the transmission of sound to an adequate degree for contemporary conditions. Even if great increases were to be made in the weights of component parts of structure and the transmission of air-borne sounds thereby reduced, the problem of insulating impact noises would still remain." And then, with a confidence rare in any architectural matter, they add "Methods of discontinuous construction can provide adequate insulation against all types of sound likely to be met in buildings to-day"—There's glory for you!

No architect needs to be told how remarkable this statement is when backed by the, at times, exasperating caution of State scientists and illustrated by carefully worked out details and plans showing that application of the theory can be a reality.

This is perhaps the finest example there is of what has been called in these pages architectural science: the simultaneous application to an architectural problem of all the resources of knowledge available, from the first moments of design. Fitzmaurice and Allen's first words in the introduction are: "It

cannot be too strongly emphasised that the approach to the problem of sound insulation in building begins at the earliest stage of design."

The contents of the book, briefly, are: in chapter 1 a general description of the nature and transmission of sound (without mention of decibels and phons), every point derived from or illustrated by architectural experience. Chapter 2 goes a step further into practice. "Rule of thumb" diagrams are given similar to the one which was published in the JOURNAL of 11 December 1939, when the principles of discontinuous construction were first outlined here. Chapter 3 outlines the principles of discontinuous construction and works them out in detail in a typical flat. Finally, the appendix illustrates the B.R.S.'s own patent floating floor.

There has never been an architectural technical book better produced or illustrated, unless it is Mr. Fitzmaurice's *Principles of Modern Building*, where the same draughtsman, Mr. K. W. Barns, set this superb standard of technical illustration. We were always told, even in the old unregenerate school days, that clear drawing meant clear thinking; this thinking which Mr. Barns has so ably illustrated has a penetrating and exhilarating clarity. Furthermore, the book costs four shillings only!

### EARTHQUAKES

THEORETICAL AND APPLIED SEISMOLOGY. By Akitune Imamura. Maruzen & Co. Price 15s. net.

This book is a notable addition to the science of seismology. It deals very little with building construction, being concerned far more with analysis of earthquake areas, types of earthquake and descriptions of the results of some of the greater disasters. A lengthy chapter on "Mitigation of Earthquake Disasters" provides, however, some useful building hints. The author points out that it is impossible to build absolutely earthquake-proof structures. He says, however, that the effect of earthquakes can be greatly minimised and buildings can be designed to resist general collapse. He gives seven points which should be observed: these cover such questions as foundations and plan shapes, as well as materials and construction. It is worth noting that he recommends the use of building materials of as light a weight as possible, especially in the upper parts of buildings. He also says that small, wooden-framed buildings can quite easily be made earthquake-resisting by stiffening them with braces and bolts. For medium-sized buildings he recommends reinforced concrete construction and for large buildings steel framework with reinforced concrete walls and floor slabs. He also says there is a limit to seismic intensity and that therefore it should be possible, given further research, to design structures which will resist almost entirely the effects of earthquake.

### SCHOOL BUILDINGS

THE HEATING, VENTILATION AND LIGHTING OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS. By W. D. Seymour. Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d.

This book is in no way the dry, technical textbook that the title suggests, but a clearly written treatise covering all aspects of the subject, in which the author deals fully with the psychological and physiological effects, together with the practical applications.

The recommendations that he puts forward are well supported by the careful analysis of many years' research, not only into existing schools, but also into buildings constructed especially for experimental purposes where careful tests have been made of all types under varying conditions. To this is added an analysis of health statistics taken from children in these and existing schools.

The many tables, graphs and diagrams make the book a good reference for those problems which arise in buildings other than schools: while the sections dealing with the psychological and physiological reactions are extremely interesting both as an argument in favour of good planning and in relation to everyday life.

D. C. H.

### CANTEENS

**CANTEENS IN INDUSTRY: A GUIDE TO PLANNING MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE.** 4to. 70 pp. London: *Industrial Welfare Society*. 1939. 1s.

The greater part of this booklet deals with organisation and control, but these are considered throughout in relation to building plan and equipment. The work was started before the war and thus is made to relate particularly to industrial canteens, but most of the recommendations apply equally to emergency canteens for the military, concerning which an appendix has been added, so that the book has immediate relevance.

The subjects dealt with bearing directly on the design are as follows: Premises, accommodation space requirements, site, relation to works buildings construction, services, equipment and furniture, comparative fuel costs, decoration and finishes, cooking equipment suppliers, etc., legal control, bibliography.

This is the most important and most useful publication on the subject and can heartily be recommended.

### FACTORIES

**FACTORY LAY-OUT PLANNING AND PROGRESS.** By W. J. Hiscock. 2nd Ed. revised by James Stirling. 8vo. viii + 196 pp. London: Pitman. 1939. 7s. 6d.

The words "lay-out" and "planning" are used in their administrative rather than architectural sense in the title of this book, which is written for factory managers and not architects. It is nevertheless a valuable guide for architects to the essential background of factory design: the planning of the works process.

### LONDON BUILDING ACT

**LONDON BUILDING ACTS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1939.** By W. T. Creswell, K.C., and Norman P. Greig, B.A. 8vo. 170 pp. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 1940. 15s.

The London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939, affects all municipalities and building authorities in the London area. The law of building in London has always been complicated, and though the 1939 Act does a considerable amount to clear up some difficulties, it is not a consolidating Act, so that parts of the 1930 Act remain, and the two must be taken together. True consolidation of the London Building Acts, which to a limited extent was attempted in 1930, is, the authors of this book suggest, impossible of realisation, and will remain so because building is a living concern constantly changing in technique and having to meet constantly changing needs. No consolidation of law can provide adequately for these changes, for which there must be a constant flow of bylaws. The 1935 Act, the last Act prior to that of 1939, was essentially a bylaw making Act. When we end the war there will then be occasion almost certainly for a new London Building Act—comparable to the great Act under which London was rebuilt after the Great Fire: but even then with maybe the opportunities given by a ruined capital at our feet, there will not be possible the architect's ideally simple Act.

Mr. W. T. Creswell, K.C., is one of the most experienced counsel in building law, and with Mr. Greig's co-operation has met excellently the direct needs of architects, builders, surveyors, officials, and students for a guide.

The book follows the usual lines of annotated editions of Acts, taking the clauses seriatim, and giving brief notes on each. The annotation of the 1939 Act is preceded by notes on the Act of 1930 and the Amendment Act of 1935, and on the L.C.C. By-laws and Regulations.

The annotation is followed by a full transcript of the Act itself.

### THE 1939 FORM OF CONTRACT

**THE STANDARD FORM OF BUILDING CONTRACT (1939).** A critical annotation of the . . . contract by Derek Walker-Smith and Howard A. Close, with a foreword by Mr. Justice Hallett and a preface by Sydney Tatchell F.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d. + 134 pp. London: Federated Employers Press. 1939. 10s. 6d.

The Standard Form sets down the conditions which, as agreed by all sections of the industry, should be included in any building contract. The annotation explains the legal significance and practical application of these standard conditions. The provisions of the new Form of Contract are compared with those of the 1931 Form, which it supersedes, and special attention is given to those clauses which incorporate new principles or which have been redrawn so as to bring them into harmony with modern practice. The function of the specification, the meaning of the terms bills of variations and nominated suppliers, the procedure to be followed when referring a matter in dispute to arbitration, the position of the parties in the event of an outbreak of war, these represent a few of the matters which are discussed at length in this annotation. The modifications in the text and the additional clauses appearing in the edition of the Standard Form for the use of local authorities receive special treatment.

### BUILDING ECONOMICS

**THE ECONOMICS OF BUILDING.** By Herbert W. Robinson. 8vo. xii + 162 pp. + folded table. London: King. 1939. 10s. 6d.

This, the first book in English devoted entirely to the economics of building, has appeared at a critical time when the author's research should be of particular value. The unpleasant fact is that few people and almost no architects have made sufficiently detailed study of this subject, which is the background of their whole livelihood, to meet the author on his own ground.

The book is in two main parts, theoretical and statistical analyses. Emphasis is laid on demographic factors—the changing human elements of family and individual which determine the amount of dwellings required. An inevitable reduction in the amount of building is foreseen; the levels of rents, building costs and rates of interest "almost completely" determine the level of residential building relative to business activity as a whole.

Economic confirmation is given of the normal experience that building activity is sensitive to trade cycle influences, but tends to vary inversely with the trade cycle since the depression in building costs tends to make building more profitable. A "gloomy future" is predicted for residential building activity, which is described as being much more important than industrial or commercial. The last words—written before the war—are: "failing some unforeseen stimulus, the industry must be prepared for a period of declining activity."

### CHURCHES AND WAR RISKS

**HOW TO PROTECT A CHURCH IN WARTIME.** Central Council for the Care of Churches. 8vo. 24 pp. London: Mowbray. 1939. 6d.

**THE REPAIR AND CARE OF MEDIEVAL CHURCHES.** By Leslie T. Moore F.S. 8vo. 12 pp. London: Incorporated Church Building Society. 1939. 6d.

**THE REGULAR INSPECTION OF CHURCHES.** 8vo. 16 pp. London: Incorporated Church Building Society. 1939. 6d.

These all deal basically with the same subject, except that the first pamphlet, as its title shows, relates to the preservation of a church's structure and monuments to the special needs and dangers of wartime. It may be difficult to spend much on repairs in war, but, as in peace, the best economy is vigilance to repair before faults become serious. Useful advice is given on the protection of monuments against war damage, the removal of glass, and the protection of treasures and archives. The appointment of a volunteer body of watchers and firemen is recommended, and the general warning is given that measures of protection may themselves cause damage.

Mr. Leslie T. Moore speaks as an architect with experience and understanding of the problems of maintaining old church structures. His pamphlet is full of good advice not only for the laymen to whom it is directed, but to architects as well. The sections of the pamphlet are: protection against damp, the roof, repairs to stone and brick-

work, woodwork, windows and glass, paving and steps, etc., electric lighting and records.

The third pamphlet emphasises, largely by terrifying photographs, the danger of neglect of fabrics.

### THIS OTHER BATTLE

STYLE IN ARCHITECTURE. By Julian Leathart. 8vo. Nelson. 1939. 2s. 6d.

The attitude that we are in the middle of another Battle of the Styles, and that architecture to-day offers a new selection of styles, is admirably and concisely recorded. This is the first serious study of the complicated aesthetic movements in current English architecture, and it draws an important distinction, somewhat erudite for laymen, between the "Modern Style, or the New Architecture" and the "Modern Romantic Style" (this latter referring to the brick-and-horizontal-line movement). The author's apologia of the former style is heartfelt, but the designers of the buildings which illustrate it would probably not agree with his interpretation of their work. Modern architects themselves set more than a merely stylistic value on their work. This book is, therefore, controversial, and lives up to the series to which it belongs: "Discussion Books."

The historical chapters, especially those which deal with recent history, are informative and have a more than antiquarian interest. The whole book, in spite—or perhaps because—of not advocating anything in particular, offers an authentic and readable account of the present impasse in architecture.

TIM BENNETT

### BLOOMSBURY BUILDING

THE RUSSELLS IN BLOOMSBURY, 1660-1771. By Gladys Scott Thomson. Jonathan Cape. 15s.

This book is, among other things, a valuable historical study of the early history of the Bloomsbury of to-day—the Bloomsbury which owes its form to the Wriothesleys and the Russells, or, to call them by their titles, the Southamptons and the Bedfords. With the well-preserved archives of Woburn Abbey at her disposal, Miss Scott Thomson has been able to put together a remarkable picture of the first stages in the evolution of this part of London. She is able to establish, for instance, the key facts about Bedford House; that it was begun three years before the Restoration, and that a licence to build had been obtained seventeen years before that. This means that the traditional ascription to Inigo Jones is not so very far-fetched, since he may have provided a design, when the house was first proposed, which was adhered to when the time came for building. Miss Thomson reproduces a picture of the house (it was pulled down in 1800) which certainly does not discredit the theory of a Jonesian origin.

The placing of this house, with its axis parallel to the fences of the "Long Field," fixed the orientation of the whole map of Bloomsbury. Bloomsbury Square was built out in front of the house, and the adjoining streets set off at right-angles; and when Burton laid out the streets and squares to the north, it was natural that he should follow out the pattern already begun.

Apart from filling a most important gap in the history of London town-planning, Miss Scott Thomson's book is of singular value. Her study of the education and cultural interests of the young second Duke is unsurpassable as an individual documentation of the period when Whig aristocracy was in its sturdy, vigorous prime. Again, the chapters on the tradesmen who served the fourth Duke's household shed brilliant light on a particularly brilliant phase of London life. It is all extraordinarily interesting, and I recommend the book to anybody who likes to take his history fresh and not, as the fashion is, canned by Mr. Mumford.

J. N. S.

### MASONIC HISTORY

THE LONDON MASONS' COMPANY. By Douglas Knoop and G. P. Jones. Reprint from *Economic History*, February, 1939. 8vo. 10 pp.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON. By Walter G. Bell. Sm. 4to. 84 pp. — 11 pl. London: H. G. Montgomery. 1938.

THE SCOTTISH MASON AND THE MASON WORD. By Douglas Knoop and G. P. Jones. 8vo. 114 pp. Manchester University Press. 1939. 7s. 6d.

PROLEGOMENA TO THE MASON WORD. By Douglas Knoop and G. P. Jones. Pam. 4to. 12 pp. Quatuor Coronati Lodge. London. 1939.

Two of these pamphlets describe the place and work of two of the minor London City Companies, which have, however,

special interest for architects. Professor Knoop and Mr. Jones, authors of the description of the London Masons' Company, and Mr. Walter Bell all have expert knowledge to make their histories authoritative and interesting. The Masons' guild was established between 1356 and 1376, the Tylers and Bricklayers is a very ancient company; the date of the establishment is not known, but they first figure among the historical fellowships after FitzAlwyn's Assize at the end of the 12th century. The two works by Professor Knoop and Mr. Jones on the Scottish Mason and the Mason Word are important and fairly detailed studies of corners of masonic history that has not previously been adequately treated. The authors say that the early development of Scottish masonry is too obscure to allow a full history to be written. In the paper they treat mainly of the history in the 16th and 17th centuries, because those years have most interest in relation to the history of speculative masonry.

The paper describes the type of employers, and the organisation of the industry under direct labour system, which predominated in the Middle Ages, and the contract system which was almost universal by the end of the 17th century. The next part of the paper describes the administration of building work and the use of plans and designs, which includes a few interesting notes on the architect's place.

The main section of the paper deals with the mason's working conditions and the various classes of workmen, their wages, apprenticeship recruitment, etc., and with the development of the mason word, which is dealt with in greater detail in the second paper in the book.

The pamphlet is virtually the same as the sections of the part of the book dealing with the Scottish mason.

### VERTUE

VERTUE NOTE BOOKS, VOL. V. *The 26th volume of the Walpole Society*. 1937-38. 4to. 156 pp. Oxford for W.S. 1938.

The Walpole Society started publication of the Note Books, compiled in the early 18th century by George Vertue, in 1930, and this is the fifth of their volumes devoted to this important work. Vertue was an engraver of moderate talent and prolific production who had, besides, a passion for chronicling the works of art in the great houses and elsewhere throughout the country. He travelled, visited, noted and sketched. The Vertue Note Books are among the most important sources of information we have about the art collections of his time, but for architectural scholars they have special interest on account of the frequent references to buildings and monuments and their designers.

The series of Note Books now published is richer than the series previously published in architectural information and contains plans, very roughly drawn, mostly in order to show the position of an art gallery or the general aspects of a house, and rough elevations of many buildings. Among those illustrated by elevations are Wimpole, Wilton, Goodwood and West Horsley and also Walpole St. Peter's Church—the most ambitious drawing of all.

Vertue's interests ranged from the antiquity of Stonehenge to the modernity of the latest house then building, such as Moor Park. He studied Lord Burlington's architectural books and noted those owned by Inigo Jones, surmised about the designer of the Fairford glass, showed more than the usual knowledge of his time of the dates of mediæval buildings, and all he saw that came within his range of interests was drily recorded. He was no Pepys, nor Walpole either, and it would be difficult to imagine any but an art historian turning to his notes for entertainment. Until the Walpole publication was made they rested in the comparative obscurity to which those works are generally condemned which lack an appeal which encourages popular publication.

# Accessions to the Library

## 1939-1940—II

The Accession List and the Review of Periodicals are two of the most important cultural or scientific works produced by the R.I.B.A. Almost all research into building and architectural matters throughout the world is partially dependent in its basic bibliographical work on the information given more fully here than in any other published architectural work of reference. These bibliographies are not exciting reading for all members, but they are none the less absolutely essential. Now more than ever we must do our utmost to maintain work of this sort, which is no less necessary for those planning reconstruction than it is for those engaged on immediate wartime building problems. Members taking part in the work of the R.I.B.A. Research Board are particularly advised to study these Lists and the Review of Periodicals with care.

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to or purchased by the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists of reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

*Books presented by publishers for review marked*

*Books purchased marked*

\* *Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library*

### ARCHITECTURE

YORK AND EAST YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

Year book 1939-1940. 1940. 2s. R.  
06 : 72 (94)

ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS : STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Lines 1939 : 1940. An annual etc. 1939-1940, cover date. 1939. R.

ARCHITECTS' COMPENDIUM

The . . . &c. H. Fagg, ed. 54th yr. 1940. 1940. £2 2s. R.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

HITCHCOCK (H. R.), *junr.* Inf. file 72 : 016 (73)

American architectural books. A list of books, portfolios and pamphlets published in America(n) before 1895 on architecture and related subjects.

2nd ed. dupl. typescript. Pts. i, ii —, 11". 1939-40—. Presented by the Compiler.

### HISTORY

VALE (EDMUND) 72.03 (42)

How to look at old buildings. (Home-front handbooks.)

7½". (vi) + 90 pp. 6 pls. Lond. : Batsford. 1940. 3s. 6d. R.

Drgs.

MURRAY (JOHN), *editor* 72.03 (42.1) : 711.7 R

Regent Street 1910 to 1940. [Record of façades before rebuilding : with lists of architects and plates.] (Bedford Lemère, phot.)

text (iv) + (ii) pp. + 57 *Photos.* in album 13½" x 11½". text 1940. *photos.* 1910.

Presented by the Editor [F.].

For prints of same subject see DRAWINGS, post.

X MS.

BRADBURY (RONALD) 72.032.8

The Athens Bursary, 1939, cover title. [Report.]

typescript & 1 *Pl.* in folding pfo. 12½". [1939.]

Presented by Dr. Bradbury, the author.

WREN SOCIETY

72.034 (42) .5/8 : 92 W

Volumes :

\*The Seventeenth volume . . . 1940. Designs and drawings supplementary to volume xii. 1935. The work of . . . [Wren and many others].

12½". Oxford : U.P., for the Society. 1940. £1 1s.

P. (by subscrn.) (2).

Inf. file 92 B

72.034 (42.1) : 92 B + 91 (42.33 BF)

ESDAILE (KATHARINE A.), "MRS. ARUNDELL ESDAILE"

Blandford Forum [Dorset] and the Bastards [18th-cent. architects]. [Unpubd. article, with illus. of church.]

galley proof, *Pl.*, and *Repr.* [1939.]

RICHARDS (J. M.) 72.036.6

An Introduction to modern architecture. (Pelican books.)

7½". 126 pp. + pls. (32 pp.). Harmondsworth : Penguin Books. 1940. 6d. R.

ROTH (ALFRED) 72.036.6

\*La Nouvelle architecture. — Die neue architektur. — The new architecture.

ob. 9½" x 11½". (viii) + 235 pp. Zürich :

Girsberger. 1940. (Fr. suisses 32.) R.

and presented by the Author.

WHITTICK (ARNOLD) 72.036.6 (43) : 92 M

\*Eric [or Erich] Mendelsohn.

11". 180 pp. + pls. Lond. : Faber & Faber.

1940. £1 5s. R.

and presented by Mr. Eric Mendelsohn.

SOIUZ SOVIETSKIKH ARHITEKTOROV SSSR. [UNION OF SOVIET ARCHITECTS]

Massovoe stroitel'stvo. Shkoli [schools], detskie sadi [kindergarten schools], iasli, rodil'nie doma [maternity homes]. (Materiali iv plenuma pravleniia S.S.A. SSSR.)

10½". 186 pp. Moscow : Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi

Akademii Arkhitekturi. 1939.

Presented by the Ukrainian Society of Cultural Relations.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE OF NEW YORK

Inf. file

[Exhibition catalogue.] March, 1940.

leaflet, folded in. 9". New York. 1940. R.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

RIVAROLA (J. V.) 72.08

Responsabilidades y derechos de los arquitectos.

10½". xxvii + 256 pp. Buenos Ayres : Domingo

Viau. 1940.

Presented by the Author [Hon. Corr. Mem.].

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Report and accounts for . . . 1939. (Journal, Apl., Suppt. No. 1.

1940. R.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION and others 72.083.123

The Standard method of measurement of building works.

3rd ed., 1935 : reprint, 1940 : —

Questions and answers (forming a supplement in the 1940 reprint &c.) [printed separately].

12½". (19) pp. Lond. : C.S.I., and N.F.B.T.E.

[1940.] 1s.

Presented by the Joint Committee.

72.083.2

Inserted in [1939] volume

WALKER-SMITH (DEREK) and CLOSE (H. A.)

\*"The Standard form of building contract" (1939) &c.

(R.I.B.A. and Nat. Federation of Building Trades Employers.)

\*Supplement.—R.I.B.A. 1939 Standard form of contract

amended for use during hostilities. [By the same.]

pam. 12½". Lond. : Federated Employers' Press. 1940.

Presented by the National Federation and by the Press (3).

72.088.5 (083)

ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Register of registered architects.

"Volume seven." 31 Dec., 1939.

9½" x 7½". Lond. [1940.] 2s. 6d. R.



72.088.5 (71)  
**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS (ASSOCIATION DES ARCHITECTES DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC)**  
 Architects' register etc.—Registre etc.  
 pam. 11". Montreal. 1939. R.

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH** 354 (429)  
 [Wales & Monmouthshire.] [Additional functions to be exercised through the Welsh Board of Health: housing & town planning, sanitary services, &c.] (Circular 2005.)  
 leaflet. 9½". Lond. 1940. R.

#### BUILDING TYPES (CIVIL)

725.4 : 696.93  
**BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU**  
 \*Modern factory lighting. Including special wartime requirements.  
 8½". viii + 139 pp. [Lond.] 1940. 8s. 6d.  
*Presented by the Bureau (2).*

**HINDSHAW (CHRISTINA)** 725.511 : 725.575  
 The Design, construction, and equipment of children's hospitals in the British Isles. (Thesis for Final Examination, Dec.)  
 typescript. *Ink D. & Repr.* 13". 1939.  
*Presented by the Author.*

**BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74)  
 B.S.s.:  
 No. 896 . . . for the dimensions of stretchers, stretcher carriers in ambulances and hospital trolleys.  
 1940. 2s. R.

**[MORGAN (MARY V.)]** 725.733  
 A Roman goes to the baths. (Banister Fletcher Essay Medal, 1940.)  
 typescript, D., & Ph. 13". [1939.]  
*Presented by the Author.*

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY: DEPARTMENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND REGIONAL PLANNING—LIBRARY** Inf. file 725.75 : 016  
 Some references on the planning of pleasure resorts.  
 dupl. typescript. 11". 1939. R.

**CHADWICK TRUST** 725.75 + 727.1 : 699.895  
 Bossom gift lecture:  
 Camps. Their design, construction and hygienic arrangement.  
 By W. H. Hamlyn.  
 dupl. typescript. 13". 1940.

*Presented by the Advertising and Publicity Dept. of the L.M.S. Railway Co., on behalf of the lecturer [F.]*  
 725.89 (47)  
 + 725.826.4 (47)

**ZVERINTSEV (S. P.)** 725.826.4 (47)  
 Arkhitektura sportivnikh sooruzhenii. N. Ia. Kolli, editor.  
 9½". 256 pp. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi Akademii Arkhitekturi. 1938.  
*Presented by the Ukrainian Society of Cultural Relations.*

**DICKINSON Bros., publ.** 064 (42.1) "1851"  
 D's Comprehensive pictures of the Great Exhibition of 1851, from the originals . . . by . . . [Joseph] Nash, [Louis] Haghe, and [David] Roberts.  
 Text. 2 vols. 23½". Lond. 1852.

*Unbound. Imperfect. With title-pages of 3 parts only.*  
*Presented by Messrs. T. Henwood & Son, Ltd.*  
 Plates. 55 sheets (Vol. i 1 + 26, vol. ii 1 + 27). Chromolith. [1852.] P.  
*(In Accession Lists 1937.) See Drawings Catalogue in Library.*

**ARCHITECTURAL FORUM** 725.91 (73)  
 \* [Special number:] World fairs [New York, and San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition, 1939.] (June.)  
 12". New York & Philad. 1939.  
*To Loan Library.*

**INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY** 1940. R.  
 Annual report (122nd) for . . . 1939.

**HINE (R. L.)** 726.54 (42.58 H)  
 A Short history of St. Mary's, Hitchin.  
 2nd ed. pam. 7". Hitchin. 1936. 6d. *Presented.*  
 First ed. 1930.

**VADAKARN (L. V.)** 726.77 (593)  
 The Architecture of the monasteries of Thailand [formerly Siam]. (Thailand: Dept. of Fine Arts. Publications.)  
 pam. 11½". [Bangkok. 1940.]  
*Presented by the Thai Legation in London.*

**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES Ltd.** 727.5 (42.72 M)  
 \*The New research laboratories . . . dyestuffs group, Blackley, Manchester.  
 9½". n.p. [1938.] *To Loan Library.*  
 (DOMESTIC)

**UNITED STATES: FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION** 728 : 693  
 Technical bulletins:  
 No. 1. Recent developments in dwelling construction.  
 Revised ed. pam. 9½". Washington: Govt. Printing Off. 1936. R.

**NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL** 1940. R.  
 Annual report: 40th, for . . . 19 [39:] 40.

**NEW YORK state: SUPERINTENDENT OF HOUSING** 1940. R.  
 Report. (Legislative document (1940) No. 70.)  
**MIDDLETON (CHARLES)** E.W. 728.6 (45)  
 Picturesque and architectural views for cottages, farm houses, and country villas.  
 fo. London. 1795.

*Presented by Mr. J. L. Douthwaite, Guildhall Librarian.*  
**EDILIZIA MODERNA, journal** 728.86 (45)  
 \* [Special numbers. Small houses.] Nos. 31 (July-Sept.), 32 (Oct.-Dec.).  
 2 issues. 11½". Milan. 1939 [1940].  
 R. (extra set), *to Loan Library.*

**SWAN (ABRAHAM)** E.W. 729.391  
 The British architect: or, the builders treasury of stair-cases. Etc. [Another ed.] fo. Lond.: Sayer. [17—.]  
*Presented by Mrs. G. M. Donaldson.*

**ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY**  
**CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ART AND DESIGN** 06 : 7.02 (42)  
 [Aims.] [Relief of unemployment among artists and designers.]  
 leaflet. 9½". [Lond. 1939 or —40.] R.  
 Memorandum and articles of association.  
 dupl. typescript. 13". Lond.: National Gallery.  
 [1939 or —40.] R.

**PICTON (HAROLD)** 7.033.42 (36)  
 Early German art and its origins. From the beginnings to about 1050.  
 10¼". xii + 148 pp. + pls. Lond.: Batsford. 1939. £1 1s. R.

**STUDIO, journal** 73.036.6  
 Special spring numbers:  
 1939. Sculpture of to-day. C. G. Holme, ed. Commentary by Stanley Casson.  
 11¼". Lond. 1939. 7s. 6d. (10s. 6d. cloth). R.

**SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY** 902.6 (42.25) (06) (05)  
 Sussex notes and queries. A quarterly journal etc.  
 Vol. vii. 1938-1939. [Index.]  
 8¼". Lewes. 1939.

[Actual issues not received.]  
 Vol. viii. No. 1. (Feb.)  
 8¼". Lewes. 1940.

**ROME: COMMISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA DEL GOVERNATORATO**  
 Bullettino . . . e Bullettino del Museo dell'Impero Romano. Anno lxvii (1939 - xviii). 1940. R.

**BRUSSELS: ACADEMIE ROYALE DE BELGIQUE** 1940. R.  
 Annuaire. 1940.

**BRITISH SCHOOL . . . AT ATHENS**  
 Annual. No. xxxvii. Session 1936-37. (Papers presented to Prof. J. L. Myres &c.)  
 Lond.: Macmillan. 1940. £2 2s. R. (2.).  
 Annual Report of the Committee for . . . 1938-1939.—Archæology in Greece, 1938-1939. By G. M. Young. [1940.] R.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ROMAN STUDIES**  
 The Journal of Roman Studies. Vol. xxix, 1939. pt. ii.  
 Report of the Council for . . . 1939. [1940.] R.

**BUILDING SCIENCE** 69 : 5/6 + 69.02  
**MILLER (A.)**  
 A Modern approach to building technique. (Institution of

Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland.) (Paper No. 1009.)  
[Preprint.]

pam. 8½". [Glasgow.] 1940.  
*Presented by the Scottish Building Centre, through the  
Chief Technical Officer.*

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY (D.S.I.R.)  
Report for the year 1939. 1940. 2s. 6d. R.

SPECIFICATION, *annual*  
\*—, 1940. 42nd year. F. R. S. Yorke, ed.  
[1940.] 10s. 6d. R. & P.

BUILDING CENTRE  
Building in war-time. (B—C—) Lectures:—  
shelved 69 : 940.6 box Bg. Centre

Ashman (H. W.) Uses for asbestos cement products.  
691.227.6 : 691.54

69 : 940.6  
691.11 : 940.6

Fitzmaurice (R.) The Problems of war-time building; and  
Boulton (E. H. B.) Timber for war-time uses.

691.55

Ellis (G. H.) Plaster & plaster boards.  
691.714

Kavanagh (C. J.) Steel; and Pilkington (Geoffrey) Glass.  
691.6

Rowe (C. W. D.) Clay products.  
691.4

Smith (R. A. B.) Cement and concrete products.  
691.54 + 691.32

—each dupl. typescript. 13". [Lond. 1940.] R.  
CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION 69 : 940.6 box

Build in war time . . . series . . . [for] assisting architects . . .  
to design . . . special types of work under war conditions. &c.  
[Unnumbered.]

General notes; concrete construction for . . . roofs; Floor,  
roof and ceiling finishes; &c.

8 leaflets. 10". Lond. [1940.] R. (2).  
69 : 940.6 Arch file D.S.I.R.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH:  
BUILDING RESEARCH

Wartime building bulletins. No. 1, etc.  
pams. 11". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1940—. 1s. each. R.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS  
69.021.154 : 693.55

GLANVILLE (W. H.), GRIME (GEOFFREY), and DAVIES (W. W.)  
The Behaviour of reinforced-concrete piles during driving.

(From Jnl., Instn. of Civil Engineers, Dec.)  
8¾". Lond. [1935.] R.

PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY  
LONDON MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Master builders' handbook 1940.  
Lond.: The Builder. 1940. 2s. 6d. R.

NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY  
Gradients of districts and current rates of wages from 1 Feb.

1940. 6d. R.  
Review of wages. (May.) 1940. R.

MATERIALS  
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY 691 : 940.6 Arch file

Press notices. [With information on priority, &c.]  
leaflets. 9½", 13", &c. 1940—.

D.S.I.R.: F.P.R.  
Records:

No. 21. The growth and structure of wood. B. J. Rendle.  
9¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 6d. R.

HENDERSON (F. Y.) 691.11  
Timber: its properties, pests and preservation.

8½". 185 pp. + pls. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood.  
1939. 9s. 6d. R.

691.11 (41/42)

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH:  
FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

A Handbook of home-grown timbers.  
2nd ed. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1939. 2s. R.

Original ed., 1936, in Library.

[EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION] 691.11 (41/42-44)  
\*Trade names of British Empire timbers. With index. (From

E—F— Handbook, 1933.)  
pam. 8½". n.p. [1933 or after.] 1s. 6d. R. (2).

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH:  
FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

A Handbook of Empire timbers. H. A. Cox, ed. [New ed. of,  
or successor to, work of same name, 1932.]

9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1939. 3s. 6d. R.

Original work, 1932, not in Library.  
691.11 : 634.98

Records:

No. 18 (Mycology series No. 2). The causes of stain and decay  
in imported timber. K. St. G. Cartwright.

1937. 6d. R.  
691.11 : 620.19

CUPRINOL Ltd.: TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT 691.11 : 620.193.8  
\*The Enemies of timber.

[? Reprint.] pam. 8½". Lond. [1937.] 1s. R.  
To Loan Library.

D.S.I.R.: F.P.R.  
Records:

No. 17 (Wood preservation series No. 3). Wood preservatives.  
N. A. Richardson.

691.11 : 620.197

No. 16 (Timber series No. 5). Gurjun, . . . and allied timbers.  
S. H. Clarke.

No. 20 (Timber series No. 6). The properties of British Honduras  
pitch pine etc.

—each 9¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 6d. R.

D.S.I.R.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH:  
BUILDING RESEARCH

Technical papers:

\*No. 27. Investigations on pozzolanas. i. P— and lime-pozzolana  
mixes. F. M. Lea.

pam. 9¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1940. 1s. R. (2).  
691.213 : 666.95

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74)  
British standard specifications:

No. 690 . . . for asbestos-cement slates and unreinforced flat  
sheets and corrugated sheets.

Revised ed. 1940. 2s. R.  
691.322

No. 882 . . . for natural aggregates . . . for concrete for  
structural purposes including roads.

1940. 2s. R. (2).  
691.322

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE 691.322.55  
Special reports:

No. 19. Foamed blast-furnace slag. By T. W. Parker. (Blast-  
Furnace Committee report No. 19. Iron and Steel Industrial  
Research Council: Blast-Furnace Committee—Slag Tests Panel.)

8½". (viii) + 32 pp. Lond. 1937. 5s. R.  
69 (083.74)

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION  
British standard specifications:

\*No. 890 . . . for building limes.  
1940. 3s. 6d. R. (2).

LEA (F. M.) 691.54 : 620.193.92  
The Effect of temperature on high-alumina cement. (From

Jnl., Socy. of Chemical Industry, Jan.)  
pam. 11". Lond. 1940. R.

691.714 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY: IRON AND STEEL CONTROL  
Distribution of steel supplies.

pam. 9½". Lond. 1940. R.  
691.771

ALUMINIUM UNION Ltd.  
\*Aluminium in architectural work. Etc.

11". (vii) + 82 pp. [Lond.] 1940. R. (2).  
CONSTRUCTION

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS 69 : 5.0015 + 62 : 5.0015  
Engineering research. (From Jnl., Mar.) (Including I.C.E.:  
Research Committee: Joint Sub-Committee on Vibrated concrete  
(with I.Struc.E.), Interim report No. 1.) (The Vibration of concrete,  
cover title.)

pam. 8½". Lond. 1937. R.

- ARCH: 693.54  
INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS and I— OF STRUCTURAL E— :  
JOINT COMMITTEE  
\*A Revised code of practice for the use of structural steel in buildings.  
pam. 8½". Lond.: I.Struc.E. [after 1936.]  
6d. R. (2).  
693.54 : 621.791.5 + 693.54 (09)  
BROADWAY ADVERTISING SERVICE Ltd.  
Welded steel structures. [With art. by S. B. Hamilton, A Historical note on the use of iron and steel in structural engineering.]  
10½". 75 pp. Lond. [1940.] R.  
D.S.I.R.: B.R.S.  
War-time building bulletins :  
No. 1. Economical type designs in structural steelwork for single storey factories.  
693.54 : 725.4  
1940.  
693.55  
BUILDING INDUSTRIES NATIONAL COUNCIL: ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BUILDING ACTS AND BYELAWS  
Code of practice for the use of reinforced concrete etc.  
pam. 9¼". Lond. 1939. 1s. 3d. R.  
D.S.I.R.: B.R.S.  
War-time building bulletins :  
69 : 940.6  
693.55  
No 2. The application of reinforced concrete to war-time building.  
1940.  
INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS  
Report on reinforced concrete for buildings and structures.  
\*Part iii. Materials and workmanship.  
Revised ed. pam. 8½". Lond. 1940. 1s. R. (2).  
693.6  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH :  
BUILDING RESEARCH  
Note on plastering. (Note No. 666.)  
Pts. i-iv only. dupl. typescript. 13". 1937. R.  
5 Pts. listed.  
SANITARY SCIENCE, EQUIPMENT, PROOFING  
Inf. file  
BILLINGTON (N. S.)  
Note on experiments on the warming of a room. (From Jnl., Instn. of Heating & Ventilating Engrs., vii.)  
leaflet. 9½". Lond. 1940. R.  
URBANA : UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
Bulletins.  
No. 76. Papers presented at the Second Conference on Air Conditioning . . . 1939.  
9". Urbana : Univ. Engineering Experiment Stn. [1939.] (50c.)  
Presented by the University.  
DAVIES (W. W.)  
The Fire resistance of buildings. (From The Structural Engineer, June.)  
699.81  
pam. 10¼". [Lond.] 1937. R.  
OELSNER (WALDEMAR)  
System Oelsner used in . . . story separations and partitions . . . in respect to sound insulation and room acoustics, etc.  
[English ed.] 11¼". 55 pp. Copenhagen. 1938. R.  
699.844.1  
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH :  
[BUILDING RESEARCH]  
\*Sound transmission in buildings. Practical notes etc. By R. Fitzmaurice and William Allen.  
12" x 9½". viii+49 pp. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1939 (1940). 4s. R. (2) & P. (2).  
(A.R.P.)  
699.895  
ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS: A.R.P. COMMITTEE  
What is wrong with official shelter policy? A report etc. (From Municipal Journal, Apl.)  
pam. 12¼". Lond. 1940. 9d. R.  
699.895 Arch file  
MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY: A.R.P. DEPARTMENT —  
RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS BRANCH  
Bulletins. (No. C.I. &c.)  
dupl. typescript. 13". 1940—. R.
- MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY  
[Press notices.]  
699.895 box  
dupl. typescript. 1940—. 699.895 : 72.025.1
- TREASURY : COMMITTEE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE  
War damage to property. Government compensation scheme. Final report &c. (Cmd. 6197.)  
pam. 9¼". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1940. 2d. R.  
First report, 1939, already in Library.  
699.895 : 728
- MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY: [AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS DEPARTMENT] (formerly HOME OFFICE: AIR RAID &c.)  
Your home as an air raid shelter.  
pam. 9¼". Lond. 1940. 3d. R.  
The Choice and adaptation of shelter in houses.  
pam. 9¼". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1940. 3d. R.  
ENGINEERING
- INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS  
621 (42) (06) (05)  
Proceedings and Journal :  
Brief subject and author index of papers in the Proceedings 1847-1939, and in the Journal Mar. 1939-Mar. 1940.  
1940. R.
- AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS  
Year book number . . . 1940. (Proc., No. 4 (Apl.), pt. 2.)  
1940. R.
- INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS  
List of members . . . to 1 Jan. 1940. 1940. R.
- MONDE SOUTERRAIN, *journal*  
[Special number :] Le Tunnel sous la Manche [Channel Tunnel]. (Mar.)  
12¾". Langres. 1940. R.
- SURVEYING  
PARRY (RICHARD) and JENKINS (W. R.)  
\*An Elementary text book on land surveying.  
4th ed. 8¼". vii + 259 pp. + folding pls. Lond.: Estates Gazette. [1939.] 11s. 6d. P.  
3rd ed., [1932], transferred to Loan Library.
- TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, GARDENS, RURAL PRESERVATION  
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING  
International Housing and Town Planning Congress :  
17th, 1939, Stockholm :  
711.2 3  
Bases administratives de l'aménagement national et régional.—Administrative basis of national and regional planning.—Verwaltungsmässige etc.  
728 : 64  
Habitations pour catégories spéciales.—Housing for special groups.—Wohnungsbau etc.  
711.7  
Urbanisme et trafic local.—Town planning and local traffic.—Städtebau etc.  
—each 11¼". [Brussels. 1939.] 4s., 8s., 8s. P.  
Inf. file  
711.07 : 016
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY : DEPARTMENTS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND REGIONAL PLANNING—LIBRARY  
Some references on professional practice and professional opportunities in city, state, and regional planning.  
dupl. typescript. 11". 1940. R.  
711.3—162 (42.29)
- BERKSHIRE REGIONAL JOINT TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE  
Berkshire regional planning survey. By W. R. Davidge.  
text 9¼" + 4 folding maps, in case. [Reading. 1936.]  
Presented by the Committee.  
711.4 (42.12) + 728.3 (42.12)
- THOMSON (GLADYS S.)  
The Russells in Bloomsbury 1669-1771.  
8¼". 384 pp. + pls. + folding pl. Lond.: Cape. 1940. 15s. R.  
711.4—162 (73 B)
- MONROE County, New York State : DIVISION OF REGIONAL PLANNING  
An Inventory for planning for town of Brighton, Monroe County, New York.  
2 vols. dupl. typescript. 11". folding pls. in Vol. ii. 1939. Presented through the Science Library.

Inf. file 712.07 : 016  
**HARVARD UNIVERSITY : DEPTS. OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND REGIONAL PLANNING—LIBRARY**

A List of references on professional practice and professional opportunities in landscape architecture.

dupl. typescript. 1940. R.  
**COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY**  
 Annual report issue : Journal, No. 6. (Apl.) 1940. R.

**C.P.R.E. : SHEFFIELD AND PEAK DISTRICT BRANCH**  
 Annual report. 1940. [1940.] R.

#### OTHER DONATIONS, INCLUDING DUPLICATES

Also 17 guides to parish churches, cathedrals, monasteries, a clergy-house, a house, and cities, and a city map (including 8 pamphlets). Presented.

#### DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

##### R.I.B.A.

Building, Portland Place.—Reception room fitted as (war-time) Library (2 views). 2 Ph. 1939.

##### LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, pull.

Survey of all lands and tenements belonging to the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers &c. Ralph Treswell, surveyed. (6) Throgmorton Street ; (7) Fox Court, Nicholas and Abchurch Lanes. (Pubn. No. lxxiv, for 1940.)  
 2 sheets, in folder. Collot. Repr. of D. 1612 (1940). P. (by subscrn.).

##### PORTRAITS

list in Inf. file 92 A/W  
 Small cabinet portraits of architects. A W. [See MS. list.]  
 61 portraits. Ph. prints (mounted). 1889-99 & n.d.  
 Inf. file 92 A/W

Portrait groups, A.A. excursions.

2 Ph. prints (mounted). [c. 1890.]

From a collection originally made by the late Maurice B. Adams [F.]. P.

##### STREET ARCHITECTURE—London

Regent Street. John Nash & others, architects. [182—.]  
 T. H. Shepherd, del. Var. engravers.

18 Engr. (mounted). 1827-29 & [182—].

Phots. 1910 : see books entry.

Presented by Mr. John Murray [F.].

##### FERGUSON (JAMES), del.

[? Design for a cathedral.] (One marked 'Drawing . . St. Paul's Cathedral,' another 'O . . . [?] drawing of ground plan of S— P— C—, Completed by J— F— ;' but not = St. Paul's Cathedral, London.) Plans, secns., det. elevns.

6 sheets. Ink D. (mounted), Penc. D. {5, 1 mounted}.

[before 1886].

Presented by the Guildhall Library.

## Correspondence

### REGISTER NOW !

The Architects' Registration Council,  
 68 Portland Place, W.1

23.5.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—31 July next is the closing date for applications for the registration of architects under Section 2 of the Architects Registration Act 1938. Under that section persons are entitled to register who can prove to the satisfaction of the Architects Registration Council that they were or had been practising as architects on 29 July 1938. Special provision is made in the Regulations of the Council for Architectural Assistants who on 1 August 1938 had had seven years' experience in the United Kingdom. If part of the period of seven years has been spent outside the United Kingdom, in some part of the British Empire, an applicant will still be eligible for registration, provided that he had served for not less than one year before the above date as an architectural assistant in an architect's office in the United Kingdom and had received an architectural education and training equivalent in value to that normally received by an architect in the United Kingdom. The closing date for applications is the same in all cases.

Applicants should write to the Registrar of the Architects' Registration Council, 68 Portland Place, London, W.1, enclosing

a postal order for 1s. for a copy of the Council's Regulations, stating whether they apply as practising architects or as assistants with not less than seven years' experience on 1 August 1938.

From 1 August it will be an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding £50 for any person whose name is not on the Register to practise or carry on business under any name, style or title containing the word architect. This prohibition of the use of the title will not affect those who apply for registration before 1 August, unless and until their applications are rejected.

After 31 July an applicant, to be entitled to registration, must have passed one of the examinations recognised by the Council as a qualification.

With a view to the prosecution of offenders by the Council, architects, after 31 July, should notify the Registrar of any cases coming to their notice in which business is being carried on under the title of architect by unauthorised persons.

Yours faithfully,

SYDNEY TATCHELL, Chairman

Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom,  
 68 Portland Place, W.1

16.5.40

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The assent of the Privy Council has now been received to the draft Regulation submitted for their approval, relating to architectural assistants part of whose experience has been gained overseas.

The following is the text of the Regulation :—

"A person shall be eligible for registration under the principal Act if his application for registration be made before 1 August 1940, and if having served before 1 August 1938 as an architectural assistant in an architect's office in the United Kingdom for a period of not less than one year, he proves to the satisfaction of the Admission Committee that on 1 August 1938 he was an architectural assistant and that he had been engaged in the study of architecture and execution of architectural work in any part of His Majesty's Dominions for at least seven years, and had received an architectural education and training equivalent in value to that normally received by an architect in the United Kingdom."

Yours faithfully,

PEMBROKE WICKS, Registrar

### SCRAP METAL

The following letter by the President was sent to every member, individually, and repetition here may help to re-emphasise the urgency of the need for scrap metal.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—War requirements are absorbing all available scrap iron and steel, of which, in normal times, the demolition of certain types of buildings and the salvage of iron work in various architectural forms provide an excellent source of supply. The Iron and Steel Control is now intensifying its campaign for recovering scrap metal, and it is felt that architects could provide useful information on potential sources of supply within their own knowledge.

Industry has migrated from certain areas in the country, leaving factories, warehouses, pitheads and other structures, which have hitherto not been worth dismantling. There is also a considerable quantity of iron in the railings that line our streets and disfigure our parks. Some, no doubt, are strictly practical and a certain number have aesthetic value. Others, however, have neither merit nor usefulness, and the present need for scrap metal provides an opportunity to remove them.

I am asking you, therefore, if you will co-operate with the authorities by providing particulars of any derelict property from which a worth-while quantity of iron or steel scrap might, on further investigation, be found to be available, and also of any railings or other ironwork which could be removed with advantage. Further inquiries can then be put in hand. A reply-paid envelope is enclosed, and it is suggested that, if possible,



the owner, location, purpose and general description of the structure or ironwork should be given in each case.

As no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to what property or material to include in this survey, importance is attached to the professional experience and judgment of individual architects throughout the country, and these, I trust, will be made freely available in the national interest.—I am, yours truly,

E. STANLEY HALL,

President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

## Obituary

MAJOR H. P. G. MAULE, D.S.O., M.C. [F.]

*Unfortunately through lack of space we are only able to publish extracts from some of the many tributes to Major Maule which we have received.*

### The President writes :

My friendship with Hugh Maule goes back to 1904, when he was Master of the A.A. Day School at Tufton Street, and I was a humble "new boy." In those days, as ever since, his architecture was part of his life, and for him both life and architecture were things to be devoutly thankful for. It was an inspiration to go with him on a visit to one of his jobs. He was always so sure that every workman was as keen as he was himself, and his own enthusiasm infected all who worked with him.

Others have spoken with greater knowledge of his work during the last war, in which he was awarded the M.C. and D.S.O. One can be sure that no hardship could have conquered his unflinching optimism.

Recently the R.I.B.A. has had the good fortune of having him on the Council, where he sat as President of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects. Both in the Council and on the committee on which he served he exercised a wise and steady influence. His sincerity and single-mindedness were rock-like. He had the rare gift of diffusing his own happiness to others. It was a tonic to meet him, and a privilege to call him friend. It is characteristic of his whole life of service that he was on his way to enrol his name with the Local Defence Volunteers when death came upon him.

### Mr. A. W. Forsyth [F.] writes :

Toward the end of 1889 I opened the front door of Colonel Edis's office to admit H. P. G. Maule, fresh from school. About 1902 he transferred to J. J. Stevenson's office in order to gain wider experience in domestic design. Practice subsequently began in an intermittent way and of a varied character.

In 1901, the A.A. Day School was started under the direction of Mr. A. T. Bolton, who, at the end of two years, handed on the master-ship to Maule.

A growing practice and the cares of the school for a period of ten years, involved hard work ; but, a full spirit and a good constitution enabled him to get through a great amount of detail. His outlook in teaching was practical both in design and construction. The spirit of the "esquisse" and the "atelier" had not then entered the school. Many of the students of his mastership have subsequently made a definite mark in their profession.

About this time Maule joined the Honourable Artillery Company, following up the duties as usual with enthusiasm. When the Great War started he immediately volunteered, and early in September 1914, sailed to France with the first infantry battalion of the regiment as a non-commissioned officer, going almost immediately into the advanced trenches. His letters, during a period of great discomfort and risk, were always interesting and exciting.

By degrees he was marked out for promotion and was given staff work. Eventually he received the D.S.O. and the M.C. and was several times mentioned in despatches. Perhaps his greatest opportunity lay behind the lines when he had charge of the water supplies for the Fifth Corps.

In 1919 the problem of providing smallholdings, farm-buildings and cottages for disabled soldiers under the Land Settlement Act, was urgent. Sir Lawrence Weaver put Maule in control. Many excellent results may be seen in the domestic and farm buildings of the larger agricultural districts of the country. Arising from this work, Maule was selected to rebuild the Royal Veterinary College in Camden Town—the latest section of which has but recently been completed.

Maule was educated at Bedford Modern School and married the daughter, Edith Ina, of his headmaster, the Revd. Canon R. B. Poole, D.D. It is to her, his two sons and daughter that our sympathy is directed in their sudden bereavement. The Institute loses a most distinguished and valuable member.

### Mr. G. D. Gordon Hake [F.] writes

Among those who mourn the loss of H. P. G. Maule are many who had the privilege of coming under his dynamic influence as students in the early days of the A.A. School. His magnetic enthusiasm never seemed to grow less.

Meeting him in early 1915 at Dickebusch, where he was Town Commandant, after having spent the first winter in the trenches with the H.A.C. as Company Sergeant-Major, one saw the traces of those harassing months, but alert efficiency, which later brought him honours and promotion, was the dominant impression.

I like to feel that, during the last years of his active life, he renewed his link with architectural education by accepting the R.I.B.A. External Examinership at the Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture, Bristol, where he showed that same individual interest from which as a student I had benefited in the early days at the A.A.

His kindhearted friendliness and outspoken honesty will always be a stimulating memory.

### OTHER RECENT DEATHS OF MEMBERS

We regret to record the deaths of the following members which have been notified to the Institute since the publication of the list in the Annual Report and in addition to those recorded already in this and other issues of the JOURNAL.

Ernest John Brett, Robert Sebastian Phillips, Albert John Thompson, Robert Gordon Wilson, *Fellows* ; John Stansfield-Brown, *Retired Fellow* ; Clarke Ashworth, Bernard Thomas Francis, Cyril Savage Morley, Thomas Nicholson, Thomas Ridge, Miss Elizabeth Frances Sides, Ralph Stokoe, John Stanley Wiggins, *Associates* ; Arthur Howard Thomas, *Retired Associate* ; John Frederick Dodd, John William French, Joseph William Berry Harding, Russell Hollingdale, Harold Arthur Kinder, Norman Vincent Roberts, Lieut.-Colonel Philip Francis Story, D.S.O., *Licentiate* ; Henry Goodrick Lazenby, *Retired Licentiate*.

## Notes

### NATIONAL SERVICE CENTRAL REGISTER

Members have been repeatedly asked by means of notes in the JOURNAL and on the cover of the JOURNAL to notify the Secretary directly they have obtained appointments, either through the medium of the Central Register or otherwise, so that a note to this effect can be made on their index cards in the Central Register.

Unfortunately, many members who have been placed have not complied with this request, and their names have consequently been put forward for positions when they were no longer available to take them. Members are particularly urged to notify the Secretary in future immediately they have found suitable work. If this is done it will greatly simplify and assist the operation of the Central Register.

### ARCHITECTS AND THE ROYAL ENGINEERS

The War Office have been forming a number of R.E. Artisan Works Companies and R.E. Construction Companies for service in the war. For the most part these units have brought their officers with them from the same firms or organisations by which they were recruited, but it is probable that a certain number of officers will be required, or rather, candidates for training as officers, in the future.

There will be openings for architects as candidates for the Officer Cadet Training Units who have thorough practical constructional experience. The need is not for designers but for men who can take complete charge of the execution of works. Members of the R.I.B.A. who possess such qualifications, and who wish to be considered as candidates for Officer Cadet Training Units, are requested to submit their names to the Secretary R.I.B.A. with details of their qualifications and experience. If not already serving they would be required to enlist as volunteers in a Training Battalion, and if then selected by their Commanding Officer as being recommended for appoint-

ment to a commission in the Corps of Royal Engineers they would, in due course, be accepted and sent for training at the Cadet Training Unit.

It is emphasised, however, that applicants will not be accepted on purely academic or technical qualifications. It is essential that they should have had practical constructional experience.

#### AUXILIARY MILITARY PIONEER CORPS

Officers are required for the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps between the ages of 36 and 54.

Architects who desire to be considered for commissions in this unit should apply in writing to the Under-Secretary of State for War, A.G.12, Thames House, Millbank, S.W., mentioning that it is the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps in which they wish to serve.

#### REPAIR OF WAR DAMAGE

*The Ministry of Health have issued the following instructions with reference to the granting of permits to make plans and sketches and take photographs in connection with work on the repair of war damage.*

In connection with the repair of war damage, local authorities, other bodies and private persons may find that the making of plans and sketches is essential to the carrying out of the works of repair. Under the Control of Photography Order (No. 1), 1939 (S.R.O. 1939, No. 1125) made by the Secretary of State for War under the Defence Regulations 1939, the making of any photograph, sketch or other representation of "any building, building structure . . . or other object damaged by enemy action or as a result of steps taken to repel enemy action" is forbidden except under the authority of a written permit granted by the Secretary of State or on his behalf. In order to obviate the necessity of individual applications to the Service authorities for permits for the making of plans and sketches when required in connection with the repair of war damage, the Secretary of State has authorised the clerks of local authorities to issue such permits. A copy of his warrant to that effect is enclosed.

A similar authorisation has not been given for permits to take photographs, and application for such permits should be made to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the Command in which the premises are situated.

The authority to issue permits in respect of plans and sketches extends only to buildings and structures damaged by war action within the districts of the local authority. Permits must be issued only to architects, surveyors and engineers who are British subjects by birth, and no plans or sketches made under the permits may be published without the approval of the Press and Censorship Bureau.

It is of the utmost importance that the foregoing conditions should be strictly observed, and that the issue of permits, whether to persons in the employment of the local authority or otherwise, should be confined to cases where the local authority are satisfied that the making of plans and sketches is clearly essential.

All permits issued under this authority must be made out on D.R. Form 6, a copy of which is annexed, and a copy of the printed endorsement, also annexed, must be affixed to page 4 of each such permit. The document of identity referred to on page 3 of D.R. Form 6 must be either a green National Registration Identity Card or a valid British passport. The attention of the holder should be drawn to the conditions printed on the permit.

#### ASSESSMENT OF WAR DAMAGE

Last October a suggestion was made by the R.I.B.A. which has not lost its relevance with time and which can be re-stated: The possibility of air-raiding on a big scale is obviously a development that must be regarded as possible, if not likely, in the coming summer. The Allied Societies and individual architects, in so far as they can, should take every opportunity of emphasising to the public the importance of having adequate plans prepared to assist in the assessment of war damage. The need is an obvious one and one that can be met comparatively simply, but it is up to the architects to make the building-owning public realise the good sense of acting now.

#### PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

The Professional Conduct Committee of the Council have recently reported upon a charge of unprofessional conduct referred to them under the provisions of Byelaw 24.

The charge was that of contravening Clause 3 of the Code of Professional Practice. The member against whom the complaint was made had written to an industrial firm engaged in Government work offering his professional services if the firm had not already made other arrangements with regard to these. In answer to the charge, he explained that the names of a number of firms had been given to him by the Government Department concerned and that he had permission or authority from the Department to write to these firms which he accordingly did. In the particular case of which complaint was made the firm already had their own architect working upon the scheme, and they expressed surprise that another member should have written to them offering his professional services.

As this is not the first occasion upon which complaints of this kind have been received, the War Executive Committee wish to point out that Clause 3 of the Code provides that an architect must not offer his services by means of circulars or otherwise. The fact that a Government Department or an official of a Government Department who is not cognisant of the requirements of the Code gives authority or permission for this to be done does not in any way excuse such action. Members must be the guardians of their own professional honour.

The member in question has been reprimanded by resolution of the War Executive Committee acting on behalf of the Council.

#### INSURANCE AND THE WAR

The A.B.S. Insurance Department wishes to impress on members the importance of maintaining their existing insurances. In these uncertain and dangerous days, the continuity of insurance is particularly valuable.

The A.B.S. Insurance Department will be pleased to quote rates for most classes of insurance, on application to the Secretary, Architects' Benevolent Society, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

There is the additional advantage that all commission received increases the Society's funds for relieving distress.

#### THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION

The examination was held in Edinburgh on 5 and 7 December 1939.

Of the 2 candidates examined, 1 passed and 1 was relegated. The successful candidate is:—

LYON, Thomas Findlay.

#### R.I.B.A. PRIZES FOR PUBLIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The following are the results of the 1939-40 competition for the R.I.B.A. Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools:—

##### (A) Prize for Essays.

A prize of £4 4s. has been awarded to B. M. Lott, of Ban-croft's School, Woodford Green, for his essay on "Broxbourne Church, Herts."

##### (B) Prizes for Sketches.

(1) A prize of £3 3s. has been awarded to C. J. Parton, of the Grammar School, Dudley, for his miscellaneous sketches.

(2) A prize of £3 3s. has been awarded to R. W. P. Gregory, of the Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School, for his measured drawings of the Church of St. Wilfrid, Brighton.

#### APPOINTMENT VACANT

#### CITY OF NOTTINGHAM COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for the post of Full-time Assistant in the School of Architecture of the above named College, which is recognised by the R.I.B.A. Applicants must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and hold the degree or diploma of a Recognised School of Architecture. They must also be qualified to teach general Building Construction and to assist in the teaching of Architectural Design.

Duties to commence on 1 September 1940, or nearest date possible

thereafter. Residence within the City boundary is a condition of appointment. Subject to the observance of the conditions governing full-time appointments, the successful applicant will be given such facilities as may be practicable to enable him to maintain his professional practice.

In fixing initial salary in accordance with the Burnham Scales for Technical and Art Schools due allowance will be made for previous teaching and/or practical experience.

Application forms are obtainable, on receipt of stamped and addressed envelopes, from the Principal to whom the forms must be returned accompanied by copies of three testimonials not later than 22 June 1940.

#### NOTES FROM THE WAR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

##### MEMBERSHIP

*At the Meeting 16 April 1940*

The following members were elected: As Fellows, 6; as Associates, 10; as Licentiates, 14.

*Election May 1940*

Applications for membership were approved as follows: As Fellows, 4 applications; as Associates, 20 applications; as Licentiates, 6 applications.

*Election July 1940*

Applications for membership from overseas candidates were approved as follows: As Associates, 4 applications.

##### Resignations

The following resignations were accepted with regret: Thomas Dinham Atkinson [F.], Alfred Rowland Conder [F.], Delamark Frank Ingleton [F.], Edward Richard Bill [A.], David Harvey [A.], Hedley Bernard Marshall [A.], Eric John Sutcliffe [A.], John Anderson [L.], Daniel Moss Franklin [L.], Gerald Hines [L.], Herbert Thomas Jones [L.], Frederick Charles Levitt [L.], Sidney Charles Tout [L.].

##### Transfer to Retired Members' Class

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members' Class:

As Retired Fellow: Edwin James Sadgrove. As Retired Licentiates: Hugh James Cawte, Ernest William Chennells.

##### Election of Students

Nine Probationers were elected as Students.

*At the Meeting 1 May 1940*

The following members were elected: As Fellows, 10; as Associates, 22; as Licentiates, 6.

*Election June 1940*

Applications for membership were approved as follows: As Associates, 13 applications; as Licentiates, 4 applications.

##### Resignations

The following resignations were accepted with regret: 2nd Lieut. Horace Bernton-Benjamin [F.], Flight-Lieut. Edward Noel Clifton [F.], Joseph Forster [F.], Hugh Byron [Retired F.], Edward Mansell [Retired F.], John Gregory Birkett [L.], Charles H. Cousins [L.], George Ratcliffe [Retired L.].

##### Reinstatement

The following ex-member was reinstated: As Fellow: Francis Augustus Richards.

##### Transfer to Retired Members' Class

The following member was transferred to the Retired Members' Class: As Retired Fellow: Francis Augustus Richards.

##### Election of Students

Three Probationers were elected as Students.

*The Athens Bursary 1939*

On the recommendation of the officers of the Board of Architectural Education the report submitted by Dr. R. Bradbury [A.], Athens Bursar 1939, was approved.

*At the Meeting 21 May 1940*

##### Reinstatement

The following ex-member was reinstated: As Licentiate, Frederick Candy Wren.

##### Transfer to Retired Members' Class

The following member was transferred to the Retired Members' Class: As Retired Associate, Albert Robert Myers.

##### Election of Students

Six Probationers were elected as Students.

##### Schools of Architecture

On the recommendation of the officers of the Board of Architectural Education the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has had its new three-year full-time course recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination in place of the four-year part-time course which was previously recognised.

##### Appointments

*Central Board of Advisory Panels of Professional Consultants*

Mr. Thos. E. Scott [F.] and Mr. C. D. Spragg, Assistant Secretary R.I.B.A.

*Council of the Central Institute of Art and Design*

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.].

*Building Industries National Council*

Sir Raymond Unwin [F.], Mr. Sydney Tatchell [F.], Mr. Howard Robertson [V.P.], Mr. Percy Thomas [F.], Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.], Mr. J. Alan Slater [F.], Mr. Michael Waterhouse [F.], Mr. W. H. Ansell [F.], Mr. G. L. Greaves [A.], Mr. R. A. Duncan [A.].

*Architects' Registration Council*

Mr. Basil M. Sullivan [F.] was appointed in place of the late Mr. H. P. G. Maule.

## Membership Lists

### ELECTION: JUNE 1940

The following candidates for membership were elected in June 1940.

#### AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

HAMLIN: ERNEST JOHN, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., Johannesburg.

#### AS FELLOWS (2)

ALI: SYED AZIZ, A.A.Dip. [A.1926], Hyderabad.

ROBERTSON: ALEXANDER SMEATON [A.1922], Sydney, N.S.W.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (16)

BLIGH: JOHN ROBERT DE CLIFTON.

BOOTH: FRANK, Dip.Arch.(Leeds), Bradford.

CLEWER: SELBY JAMES, Stourbridge.

DICKINSON: ALBERT DENNIS, Dip.Arch.(Leeds), Leeds.

DIXON: ARNOLD, B.A., Manchester.

IRVINE-SMITH: CHARLES CHUDLEIGH, Johannesburg.

KELLY: CYRIL CLIFFORD, Geelong, Victoria.

MUNKS: MISS WINIFRED JOAN, Johannesburg.

PENYOIRE: JOHN RIVETT BAKER STALLARD, Chalford, Glos.

POWELL: MICHAEL CARLETON LANGHORNE.

ROWNTREE: MRS. DIANA GABRIELLE, Scarborough.

SCARD: HENRY EDWARD ALFRED, Dip. Arch.(Cardiff), Milford Haven.

SMART: GORDON ALEXANDER.

STIFF: JAMES ALFRED HERBERT.

TOWNSEND: GEORGE BRIAN, P.A.S.I.

WATSON: THOMAS CAMPBELL, Inverness.

#### AS LICENTIATES (4)

BENNETT: NORMAN, Manchester.

CLODE: S. DOUGLAS.

GOODMAN: CECIL JOSEPH.

GREEN: JAMES DUDLEY, Liverpool.

### ELECTION: JULY 1940

An election of candidates for membership will take place in July 1940. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 27 June.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

#### AS FELLOWS (2)

HICKS: JOSEPH KENNETH, A.A.Dip. [A. 1932], 917 Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey. Joseph Addison, Howard Robertson and John L. Denman.

INMAN: GORDON HENRY NISBET [A. 1920], 40 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; 36 Bedford Gardens, Kensington, W.8. W. Campbell Jones, Granville E. S. Streatfield and J. Ernest Frank.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (18)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

BEDDINGTON: MISS NADINE DAGMAR [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 2 King's Mansions, Lawrence Street, S.W.3. Joseph Addison, Hubert Bennett and Darcy Braddell.

BOUQUET: DAVID GILES [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], The Chaplain's House, All Saints' Hospital, Eastbourne, Sussex. Joseph Addison, Hubert Bennett and Darcy Braddell.

BRADLEY: KENNETH EATON [Victoria University, Manchester], 51 Merseybank Avenue, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, 21. C. Gustave Agate, P. Garland Fairhurst and Arthur J. Hope.

COWAN: RALPH [Edinburgh College of Art], 18 Moston Terrace, Edinburgh. A. Hugh Mottram, F. C. Mears and Alex. A. Foote.

ELLIS: THOMAS BICKERSTAFF HARPER [Final], 5, Quernmore Road, Lancaster. A. B. Knapp-Fisher, E. Vincent Harris and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

- GIBB : MICHAEL CULLEN, B.A.(Cantab.), A.A.Dip. [Arch. Assn.], Baldocks, Chiddingstone Causeway, nr. Tonbridge, Kent.  
 Arthur W. Kenyon, Gillian Harrison and G. A. Jellicoe.
- GILSON : MISS CAROLINE CARY [Arch. Assn.], Rough Lee, Boars Hill, Oxford. G. A. Jellicoe, Arthur W. Kenyon and J. Murray Easton.
- GOULD : ROY [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], Hurlingham House, Station Road, Clacton-on-Sea. H. P. G. Maule, Hubert Bennett and Joseph Addison.
- HALL : GEORGE THOMAS [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 126 Cotterill Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Joseph Addison, Hubert Bennett and A. Jessop Hardwick.
- MASON : OWEN JOHN CURRIE [Final], 15 The Pantiles, Temple Fortune, N.W.11. L. Stuart Stanley, Professor A. E. Richardson and Stanley Hamp.
- MILLER : JOHN SINCLAIR [Arch. Assn.], 1 Wordsworth Crescent, Harrogate. T. Edward Marshall, Eric Morley and A. H. Jones.
- THOMAS : ALUN AETHIYV [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 21 Upper Montagu Street, W.1. Joseph Addison, Hubert Bennett and Darcy Braddell.
- THOMAS : DEWY PRYS [Liverpool School], "Uwchlyn," 161 Lake Road West, Cardiff. Professor Lionel B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and Edward R. F. Cole.
- WARWICK : LIEUT. IAN FRANCIS, R.E. [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], Tandridge House, Avenue Elmers, Surbiton, Surrey. Joseph Addison, Sydney Tatchell and Geoffrey C. Wilson.
- WEIR : JOHN DAVID [Edinburgh College of Art], 72 Baronscourt Terrace, Edinburgh, 8. T. Craigie Marwick, T. Forbes MacLennan, and A. Hugh Mottram.
- WILSON : DAVID GORDON [Aberdeen School], 58 Kenneth Street, Inverness. R. Leslie Rollo, John G. Marr and R. Carruthers-Ballantyne.
- WOOD : MISS OTTILIE CYNTHIA MARY [Arch. Assn.], 48 St. Albans Avenue, W.4. G. A. Jellicoe, L. H. Bucknell and J. Murray Easton.
- YARROW : ALFRED RICHARD [Final], 106 Portman Mansions, Baker Street, W.1. Stephen J. B. Stanton, H. V. Lanchester and T. A. Lodge.

## AS LICENTIATES (12)

- BETHUNE-WILLIAMS : DENIS, c/o Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne, 1 Montague Place, Bedford Square, W.C.1 ; "The Wilderness," Rickmansworth Road, Northwood, Middlesex. Thos. S. Tait, Charles Nicholas and Francis Lorne.
- BOOTHROYD : CYRIL ALBERT, Old Market Chambers, 13 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale ; "Rose Garth," Harrow Avenue, Bury Road, Rochdale. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- COWE : JOHN GIBSON, Central Chambers, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham ; Lambton Park, Fence Houses, Co. Durham. Sydney H. Lawson, R. Burns Dick and R. Norman Mackellar.
- GREENAWAY : BRAMWELL VICTOR, c/o Messrs. Adams, Holden and Pearson, 26 Torrington Square, W.C.1 ; 22 Holland Grove, S.W.9. Charles Holden, Lionel G. Pearson and Sydney Tatchell.
- HARRIS : FRANCIS ALBERT, High Gables, Bramhope, Leeds. Proposed by the President and Hon. Sec. of the West Yorks Society of Architects.
- HEY : JOHN AYRTON, Borough Engineer's Dept., Town Hall, Colne, Lancs. ; 54 Barrowford Road, Colne. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- KIMBER : LESLIE FRANK, 24 Portland Street, Southampton ; "Over-the-Hill," Mousehole Lane, Southampton. Ingaltion Sanders and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Hants and I.O.W. A.A. under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).
- MACDONALD : HARRY KERR, 30 Commercial Street, Lerwick ; The Observatory, Lerwick. Alex. A. Foote, J. R. McKay and A. Lorne Campbell.
- PORTESS : JOHN EDWARD, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Peterborough ; Kings Cliffe, nr. Peterborough. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- RICHARDSON : FREDERICK, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Peterborough ; 10 Church Walk, Peterborough. Thos. R. Clemence and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northamptonshire, Beds and Hants A.A. under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).
- SHEPHERD : SIDNEY ERIC, F.S.I., 15 St. James' Row, Sheffield, 1 ; 13 Victoria Road, Bromhall Park, Sheffield, 10. Chas. B. Flockton, W. Geo. Davies and H. B. S. Gibbs.
- WALSH : FREDERIC JOHN, The Old Rising Sun, The Quay, Wareham ; 48a High Street, Swanage ; Rydal Cottage, Mill Terrace, Swanage. W. Harding Thompson, L. M. Austin and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

## Notices

### THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

Members who are qualified for registration and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

### ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

## Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

### FORTHCOMING COMPETITION

#### WHITEHAVEN : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor : Mr. J. C. Procter [F.] (Leeds).

## MEMBERS' COLUMN

### PARTNERSHIPS AND PRACTICES

MESSRS. COWIE & HARDIE, 11 Melville Street, Edinburgh, have terminated their partnership. Mr. Cowie's address is 30 St. John's Road, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, 12. Mr. Hardie's, Manor of Cockpen, Bonnyrigg, Midlothian.

MR. HENRY G. KAY [L.], of Bertie Crewe & Kay, 75 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1, who has been appointed by The Central Board of Advisory Panels of Professional Consultants one of the Consultants for the borough of Hendon, will be pleased to receive catalogues, etc., relating to Air Raid Precautions.

MR. NORMAN BROWN [Student] is starting practice as a surveyor at West Road, Glascoed, Usk, Mon. and will be glad to receive catalogues, etc.

### OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

FELLOW offers share of office in High Holborn. Rent £52 per annum. Very good light, lift.—Apply Box 3640, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. C. R. MILLINGTON [A.] has changed his address to 9 Ryefield Place, Beulah Hill, London, S.E.19. Tel. No. : Livingstone 2472.

MR. FRANK J. POTTER [F.] has opened a temporary office at No. 1 Holly Hill, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. Tel. No. : Hampstead 1640.

MR. H. DOUGLAS KIDD [F.] is now conducting his practice at his private residence, 16 Derwent Crescent, Wheatstone, N.20 (Tel. No. Hillside 1153), having closed his offices at 12 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.2, for the duration of war.

### CORRECTION

IN error the name of Messrs. Young & Hall, of 17 Southampton Place, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, was omitted from the advertisement displaying the new Shredded Wheat Factory, Welwyn, which was inserted by Messrs. Young, Austen & Young, Ltd., in the May issue of this Journal. Messrs. Young & Hall acted as Supervising Architects working in close co-operation with the Architect, Mr. Louis Wirsching, jun.



1940

AL

1938,  
advised  
er the  
longer

already  
regis-  
tion to

ellow-  
e next  
forms

emben  
to take  
with the  
stitutions

modifica-  
duty of  
notify  
lars of  
ode of  
tion to  
e same

have  
John's  
nor d

esbury  
of Ad-  
for the  
relating

eyor at  
logues,

nnum.

eyfield  
2472.  
No. 1  
1640.  
at his  
el. No.  
Street,

mpton  
sement  
h was  
y issue  
rvising  
, Mr.